Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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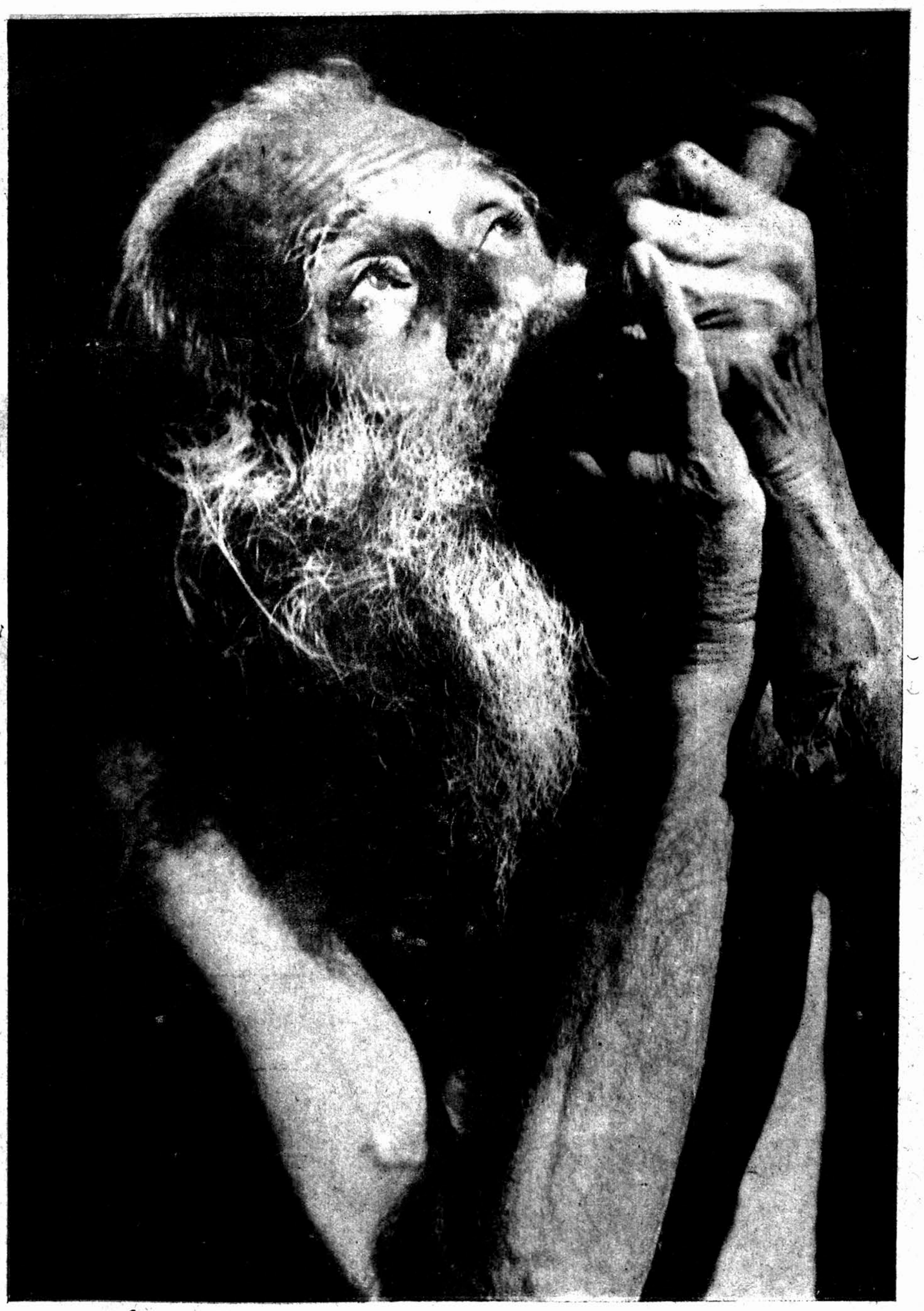
VOL. XXIII NO. 40 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS



ATTUNED TO THE INFINITE

Photo by: J. G. Kakade.

"HER MUMMIE'S TOILET"

(Photo by P. K. Shah).

A Peasant of Turkmenia—one of the 34 participants in the 4,300 kilometer Askabad-Moscow Cavalry March recently performed.

A scene of mass-marriages in Nanking, Mayor Ma of that City having brought about the matches among the members of the New Life Movement League.

General Yoshiyuki Kawashima, newly-appointed War Minister of Japan, being interviewed by pressmen soon after his appointment.

Count and Countess Covandonga—he was the Prince of Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, and she, a Cuban commoner—photographed on their arrival by 'plane at Newark (U. S. A.),

A BEAUTY-SPOT NEAR LONAVALA.
(Photo by Mathradas Trikamdas).

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The Bombay Chronicle

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PRICE TWO ANNAS BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1935

ADOWA & ADIGRAT NOT FALLEN

A GLANCE AT WAR ZONE

Battle Rages

Bayonet met the dagger, and neither side had yielded appreciably after three days of incessant fighting. Abyssinians are holding their own against Italian forces, and guerilla warfare has begun.

NORTHERN FRONT: TIGRE

Fierce skirmishes throughout Friday and Saturday are reported. Neither Adowa nor Adigrat has fallen. One Italian and three (Italo) Eritrean officers were killed, and three machine guns were captured. (The Ethiopian authorities decline to dignify the fighting as a pitched battle, but rather as a clash between advance guards. The main Ethiopian army has not yet reached the Adowa fighting line).

IN THE EAST: DANAKIL

All through Friday night, severe hand-to-hand fight raged on the Danakil front, especially near Asfab. Heavy casualties include 700 Italians and 1,300 Abyssinians killed. Fighting continues.

THE SOUTHERN FRONT: OGADEN

Guerilla warfare has commenced near Gerlogubi. Seven Italian planes flew over the zone, while the Italians advanced to Dolo, a few miles from the Italo-Somaliland.

Mrs. Garon Wins Golf Championship

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 4.

At Southport Mrs. Garon the Essex player and the finalist British championship finalist won the English Golf Championship beating Elsie Corlett former Lancashire Champion and English finalist at the 38th hole. Mrs. Garon was one up at the 18th hole.

FAMILY COMPETITION
will close on
WEDNESDAY
9th OCTOBER
Solutions must be written on our Entry Coupon
SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

Abyssinians' Stubborn Resistance

Both Sides Lose Heavily In Hand-To-Hand Fighting

LEAGUE COMMITTEE TO APPEAL TO COMBATANTS TO CEASE HOSTILITIES

Through Reuter's Agency

ROME, October 5 (11-17 Hours).

The Italians are encountering considerable resistance from the Abyssinian covering forces, in the vicinity of Adowa, which has not yet fallen.

ADOWA HOLDS ON

ROME, October 5 (12-50 Hours).

A communique confirms that upto 5 this morning, Adowa was not taken and the Italians were still advancing to-wards the objective.

The Italians have occupied Dolo a few miles distant from Italian Somaliland frontier.

ADOWA NOT LOST

ROME, Oct. 5.

Adowa has not yet fallen.

A huge crowd assembled late last night at Palazzo Venezia in the expectation that Signor Mussolini would be able to announce that Adowa had been captured, but it was doomed to disappointment, and quietly went home.

Beyond the capture of Adigrat, no important advance has been recorded.

Latest despatches from the front state that Italian troops having consolidated their positions at Adigrat, advanced slowly towards Adowa.

(An Earlier cable from Rome stated that Italians have captured Adigrat, and the fall of Adowa is expected at any moment).

A cable from Addis Ababa states that Italian planes are reported to have bombed the frontier posts of Korabe and Gerlogubi in Ogaden. Radio stations are damaged but there are no casualties.

Six were injured in Italian bombing of the frontier post of Jamadia.

Heavy Fighting Round Adowa

PARIS, Oct. 5.

A message from Addis Ababa says, the main army under Ras Seyoum has apparently not yet reached the fighting line at Adowa, and only one division is resisting the Italian advance there. Heavy fighting proceeded all day yesterday round Adowa. When the Italians succeeded in crossing the river Mareb the Abyssinians fought with reckless bravery, but suffered heavily owing to the superior Italian equipment. Little quarter was given on either side. The Italians brought many tanks and armoured cars into action specially in the Ogaden front.

Desperate Fighting *North Of Adowa*

(14-45 hours.)

Desperate combat is proceeding in front of Italian trenches, north of Adowa. The bayonet met the dagger and neither side gained appreciably. The casualties were heavy.

Guerilla wafare is reported round Gerlogubi. Gohari is reported to have been bombed by Italians this morning.

News from Ogaden front, however, is very vague.

Seven Italian planes have flown over Hayafetchie.—Reuter.

63 BOMBED TO DEATH.

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 5.

It is officially announced that the deathroll caused by bombing at Adowa is 63.

Adowa And Adigrat Not Fallen

ITALIAN OFFICERS KILLED: 3 MACHINE-GUNS CAPTURED.

(16-20 hours.)

Ethiopians claim to be holding their own in fierce skirmishes in the northern front. Neither Adowa nor Adigrat has fallen. Ras Sayouni reports the casualties are heavy in the Adigrat. One Italian and three Eritrean officers have been killed. Three machine-guns are also captured.

The authorities decline to dignify the fighting as a pitched battle, but rather as a clash between advance guards.

Bombardment Of Dessie

ADDIS ABABA, October 5.

The Italian aeroplanes bombarded Dessie at eight this morning. —Reuter.

BOMBAY AGAINST ITALIAN AGGRESSION

Mayor's Move To Call Public Protest Meeting

BOMBAY, Oct. 5.

The "United Press" reliably understands that Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, has issued circulars to several prominent citizens of Bombay to the effect that a representative meeting is going to be convened shortly, probably at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to express sympathy with the Abyssinians in their fight against Imperialist Italy, for defending their national Freedom and Economic Independence.

NO CO-OPERATION.

The meeting will also condemn Mussolini's repressive and provocative offensive, and call upon the countrymen neither to help nor co-operate with the Imperialist war, nor to supply either commodities or labour for that purpose.—United Press.

Hand-To-Hand Fighting In Danakil

1,300 ETHIOPIANS & 700 ITALIANS KILLED.

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 5.
(11-54 hours.)

There was a very severe hand-to-hand fighting all through the night in the Danakil country, especially near Asfab.

Both sides suffered very heavy losses.

It is unofficially estimated that 1,300 Ethiopians and 700 Italians have been killed.

Earlier War Cables on Page 7.

Baldwin's Appeal to Italy on Page 48.

BRITISH LEGATION GUARDED

ADDIS ABABA, Oct 5.

Punjabis are guarding the British Legation in huts camouflaged with eucalyptus branches in view of the possibility of air raids. All Britons have been ordered to register themselves at the Consulate immediately.—Reuter's Special

SUSPEND HOSTILITIES

GENEVA, Oct. 5.
(14-03 hours).

The meeting of the Committee of Thirteen concluded at 1 p.m. The meeting will resume at 4 p.m. when it will draw up certain recommendations, inviting Italians and Ethiopians to suspend hostilities.

It is understood the draft recommendations considered by the Committee of Thirteen, this morning, contained only one article, appealing to both countries to cease fighting.

It is understood Poland and Turkey asked for instructions be-

(Continued on page 42).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Muslim First Class Graduate (27), well placed in life with bright prospects, wishes to marry educated girl of any community. Apply, with photographs if possible, to Box No. 4961, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—An educated handsome Muslim youth 25, desires to marry any wealthy lady to enable his studies and business. Apply Box No. 4957, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Influential persons to open Depot and push sale of our tea on fixed allowance plus commission and godown rent. T. Hansraj Brothers, 14, Old China Bazaar Street, Calcutta. (4953).

Wanted Branch Secretary for the proposed Bombay Branch of the Sunlight of India Ins. Co., Lahore, Experienced and well-connected gentlemen may apply immediately to the Manager with references and details of previous experience. (6740).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road, coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

1936 Ephemeris, Almanacks, Fashion Papers, Children's Books, Lending Library, Cheap Magazines, Shopsoiled Books of any description, Radio and Screen Magazines, Dictionaries, Atlases, Letterwriters. King Co., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one-third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817).

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

2nd hand flour milling machinery required at reasonable prices. Send full particulars to Krishna Steam Roller Flour Mills, Ludhiana. (4807).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted delivered in Bombay new welded steel drums 4 to 5 gallon capacity. Apply stating price for annual contract of 5,000|20,000 drums to Box No. 1900, "The Bombay Chronicle".

EXPORT OF GOLD

Bombay, Oct 5

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 43,34,917 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America by the s.s. 'Carthage' on Saturday.

Of this, Rs. 40,65,959 worth of gold was for London, optional New York, Paris and Amsterdam.

The rest was for New York, optional Montreal, London, Paris and Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,45,37,30,195.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Kamatipura motor-cleaner who went for a "night-out" yesterday is now lying in a precarious condition in the J. J. Hospital.

Gross abuse and exchange of hot words followed the refusal of a woman to "pass" some time with him because he was under the influence of liquor.

The woman sent for the rent-Collector of the building, and her paramour. But the man had gone and was standing near a 'bidi' shop at the Foras Road Tram Junction.

Six people armed with sticks and knives rushed out in response to the woman's call and are alleged to have assaulted him on the head and knifed him in the chest and inflicted various injuries all over the body.

Such was the story narrated by the Nagpada police to-day when they put Mohammad Yasin Abdulla, Nasirkhan Nabookhan, and Amir Mohamed Yusuf, before Mr. P. L. Thacker at the Mazagaon Court.

Malikshah Sawarshah, the motor-cleaner, was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his dying declaration was recorded by an Honorary Magistrate.

He is stated to have identified one of the accused as his assailant who stabbed him in the chest.

Pending further inquiries and the arrest of three more men, the Magistrate remanded the three suspects in police custody till October 19.

Two More Outrages

Two more cases of stabbing were reported to the police late last night.

In the first case a Mohammedan named Malikshah was assaulted as a sequel to an incident in a brothel at Foras Road.

In the second case an inmate of an Agiary at Lady Jamshedji Road was attacked by an unknown man when the latter was challenged.

It appears that one Malikshah went to a brothel at Foras Road and some dispute arose with one of the inmates. The woman called out for her paramour and Malikshah was assaulted. When the latter ran out of the place he was chased and stabbed on the road. The man was removed to the Hospital where he is reported to be in a precarious condition.

Stabbed In Agiary

At Lady Jamshedji Road, an inmate of an Agiary came out a little after midnight into the compound he saw a man standing in the shadow of a tree. Rustomji Sheriar was startled to see a man prowling about in the compound and challanged him. The man attacked Rustomji stabbed him and then scaled the compound wall and disappeared.

Rustomji was taken to Hospital and the police came on the scene and carried out investigations.

SUCCESS OF CONGRESS HOUSE EXHIBITION

B. P.C.C. Secretaries Thank Citizens For Response

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following statement in connection with the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazaar which was organised by the B. P. C. C. during Gandhi Jayanti celebrations:—

The celebration of the the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi organised in this city by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is now over and we shall be failing in the discharge of our duty if we do not put on record our sincerest thanks to the citizens of Bombay for their unmistakable expression of loyalty and devotion both towards the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. The response shown by the public was all the more welcome because it was spontaneous.

In spite of the fact that the Exhibition had to be organised in a short time, we are glad to announce that it has been a big success from every point of view. No less than 25 thousand people a considerable portion of whom, including Harijans, were allowed free, must have seen the Exhibition during all the 9 days that it was open. The programmes of entertainment had considerably added to the popularity of the Exhibition. The sales in the various stalls in the exhibition were quite satisfactory throughout the period of 9 days.

This success of the exhibition and other parts of the elaborate programme chalked out by the B. P. C. C. would have been impossible in the absence of the help and co-operation that we received from all quarters.

Much of the success in the entertainment programme is due to Mr. Nanick Motwani of the Chicago Telephone & Radio Co., who gave us the radio set and other equipments free of cost for all the nine days.

The Musical concerts at the Jinnah Hall were a great attraction. We are extremely thankful to 'Sawai Gandharva', Mrs. Gangubai, Mrs. Shivrani Ghosh and Miss Krisrnabai Ramdurgakar for their splendid services.

During the celebrations we had concerts of various Harijan and other 'Melas', including (1) Rohidas Bal Mitra Mela, (2) Nuthan Vande Mathram Bal Mela, (3) Bhakti Pradarshak Sangit Mela and (4) Tarun Bharatiya Mela.

We had organised 5 lectures during the celebrations, on various aspects of Gandhiji's life and philosophy and these were a great success.

We are extremely thankful to Mr. Sunderdas Moorarji and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas for presenting to the B. P. C. C. two excellent portrait Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant respectively.

Besides these, several other Institutions and persons helped us with variety of requirements. It is impossible to name all these. However, we cannot but express our gratitude to them for their kindly assistance.

Last but not the least is the wonderful response that we received from the public press in the city. By giving prompt and prominent publicity to all the items of our programme, the press has rendered us very valuable services.

WOMAN CLAIMED BY TWO "HUSBANDS"

Abduction Case Draws Big Crowd To Court

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 4.

A large crowd of Muslims was present in the court of the Additional City Magistrate, Hyderabad, when the sensational abduction case in which a Muslim resident of Kaiabad is charged with having enticed away a married Sikh woman, wife of a pedlar, living in the same locality.

It is alleged that about four months ago the woman was taken away to a village by the Muslim where she was kept under a guard. One day the woman finding an outlet, sought the protection of the court where she definitely expressed that she would live with her Sikh husband. The Magistrate thereupon allowed her to do so.

The Muslims claimed her as the wife of the kidnapper and a case was filed. Arya Samajists are standing by her.—United Press.

SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS

Committee Appointed To Examine Method Of Selecting Candidates

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

The following resolution has been issued:

The Government of India recently found it necessary to consider certain questions connected with the system of obtaining officers for principal posts in the Government of India Secretariat. They have now decided that the system of filling superior posts in the Secretariat requires thorough investigation, particularly with reference to the relationship between the Central and Provincial Governments which will exist after the introduction of Part 3 of the Government of India Act 1935 and that a small but authoritative committee should be appointed to examine this question and in addition to the procedure of the Government of India Secretariat with a view to adapting it to the conditions which will prevail under the new constitution. They have accordingly with the concurrence of the Secretary of State appointed a committee which will be constituted as follows: Sir Henry Wheeler (Chairman) Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and Sir James Rae (members) and Mr. C. M. Trivedi (Secretary) The terms of reference to the Committee will be (1) to examine the system under which officers are at present obtained for superior posts Secretary, Jt. Secretary, Deputy Secretary and under-Secretary in the Government of India Secretariat (b) Method of Office Procedure and (c) So far as may be necessary in connection with (a) and (b) above the organisation of clerical staff (2) to recommend such changes as are required to secure more efficient expeditions despatch of public business particularly under the constitution which will be established under the new Government of India Act.

The Committee is expected to assemble in Bombay in the second week of November 1935 and complete its work by the end of March 1936 In order to facilitate discussions with Local Governments the Committee may probably make a short tour in the course of which it will visit certain Provincial Headquarters.—A. P.

Two Musical Concerts

BY

KHANSAHEB ABDUL KARIM KHAN

At

Forbas Gujrati Hall

(Near Congress House, Opp. Imperial Cinema.)

SUNDAY 6th Oct. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MONDAY 7th Oct. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Tickets: Rs. 3/6; 2/4; 1/12; 1/2 (with tax).

Tickets can be had at:
SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA
Kalbadevi, Princess Street Naka,
And at the Hall at the time of concert.

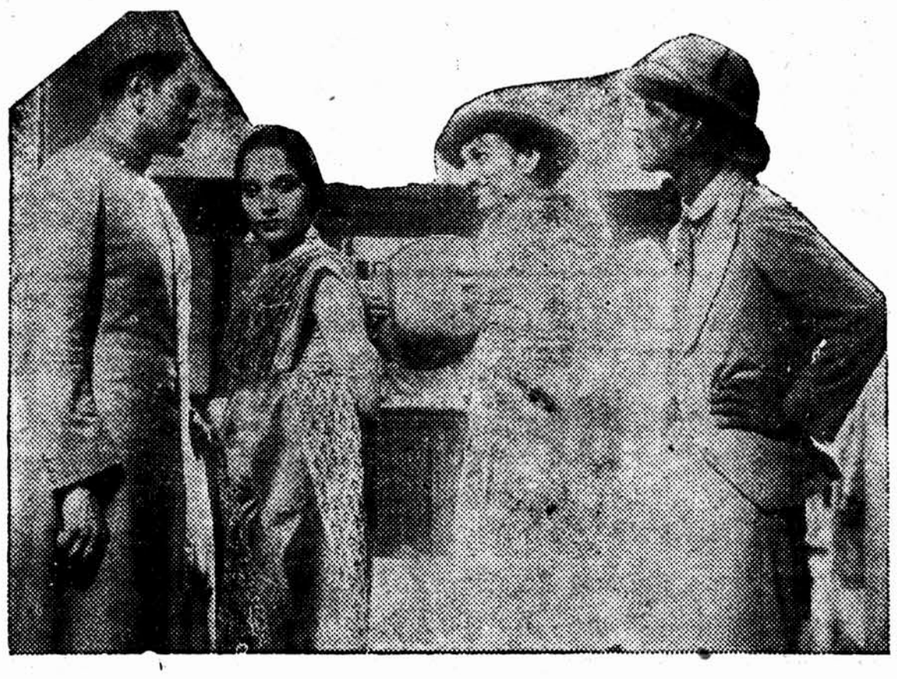
"JAWANI-KI-HAWA"

4th Week At Imperial Cinema

Public interest in Bombay Talkies' first production, "Jawani-ki-Hawa," seems to be definitely on the increase, as indicated by the daily rush of crowds at the Imperial Cinema since its opening, necessitating its extension into the fourth week.

The film has all the elements that go to make for popular appeal. After the preliminary incidents of the romance of a daring couple leading to their elopment, the story rapidly evolves to a surprising climax. As a result of careful re-editing of the film, its latter part is now a succession of thrills, the breathless suspense and mystery surrounding a millionaire's murder heightening the interest.

The story is further enlivened by the plentiful comedy, some excellent music and a couple of charming dances by Miss Auzurie.



"Jawani-ki-Hawa" (the Bombay Talkies) has been re-edited and vastly improved. In the picture are seen from left to right Mr. N. Hussein and Devika Rani.

OPEN BALLROOM CHAMPIONSHIP

KARACHI, October 5.

It is understood that All-India Open Ballroom Championship, organised by the Karachi Dancers' Association will be held on 8th and 9th November, 1935 in Karachi.

Champion dancers from all over India have been invited, to make the occasion a huge success.

Big cash prizes have been offered.—United Press.

U. S. & ARMS EMBARGO PROCLAMATION

Tentative Draft To Be Submitted To President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

A tentative draft of the Arms Embargo Proclamation has been prepared by Senator Cordell Hull and the State Department for submission to President Roosevelt as soon as the state of war in East Africa is officially confirmed.—Reuter's Special.

Duke Of York Handicap Results

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Duke of York Handicap, run at Kempton Park, over a distance of one mile and two furlongs resulted as under:—

British Quota	 1
Guinea Gap	 2
Solarium	 3

Thirteen ran: Won by a head, two lengths separated the second and the third.

Starting prices:—

5|1 British Quota, 100|7 Guinea Gap, and 100|7 Solarium.—Reuter's Special.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN CITY

Bombay Parsi Gym. Make 147 For 8 Against Poona Parsi Team

The Poona Parsi Gymkhana were the visitors at the Bombay Parsi Gymkhana on Saturday. The bowling of the visitors was outstanding, Messrs. Nagarwala and Nicholson claiming four wickets for 26 runs and three wickets for 45 runs, respectively.

In the first innings, Dady Sheth of the home team after making a stand of nearly an hour and having piled a score of 69 runs was clean bowled by Nagarwala. Mr. DadySeth attained his 50 after a stand of 45 minutes and his score was made up of 10 boundaries. The home team made a total of 147 runs for 8 wickets.

Messrs. N. F. Davar and Kharadi umpired and Messrs. S. A. Irani and Kekobad were the scorers.

BOMBAY PARSI GYMKHANA

M R Reporter c Doctor b Nicholson	4
M R Khan c Buhariwala b Nagarwala	16
Dr. P Mehta b Nagarwala	0
V J Spencer c Jal b Nicholson	33
M P Engineer l.b.w. b Nicholson	0
P K Mistry c Dastur b Taliarkhan	11
J A Dadysheth b Nagarwala	69
R W Kasinath c Chinoy b Nagarwala	0
R Jamshedji not out	3
P Dhondy not out	1
C J Baria to play	
Extras	10
Total (for 8 wickets)	147

BOWLING ANALYSIS

J Nagarwala 4 for 26.
D Nicholson 3 for 45.

HINDU GYM. VS. BOMBAY COLLEGIANS

At the Hindu Gymkhana, the Bombay Collegians were the visitors. The Collegians who were the first to bat made a score of 178 runs for 6 wickets at the end of the day's play.

BOMBAY COLLEGIANS

J H Wadia c Pathare b Dhabulkar	8
M P Dalal c Wadkar b Pathare	23
G Patil c Shah b Sheth	56
S Heptullah c & b Sheth	26
T S Lawyer c Sheth b Wadkar	5
A Peerbhoy c Sheth b Pathare	22
Tarasingh (not out)	17
Prof. Savarkar (not out)	5
Extras	16
Total (for 6 wickets)	178

ISLAM GYM. TEAM VISITS ALIRAJPUR

The Islam Gymkhana are on a visit to Alirajpur where they will play a match this week-end with the Maharajkumar of Alirajpur's XI.

"MARRIAGE——A duty——LOVE——the Birthright"

—Would you agree with SANJEEV the Shellion youth—in his saying

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or

VILASI ISHWAR
KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S
1st MARATHI
SOCIAL
MUSICAL

Directed by:
MASTER VINAYAK

Story by:
MAMA VARERKAR

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BABURAO PENDHARKAR
INDIRA WADKAR
BAL DHAVLE
MANOHAR MAINKAR
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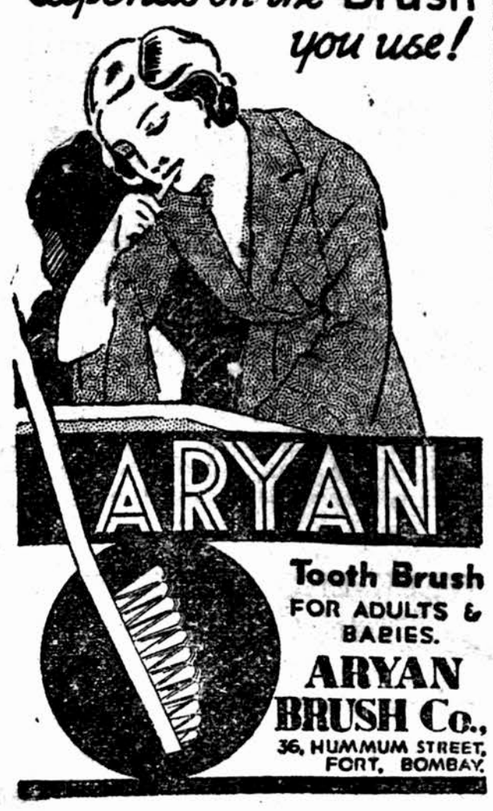

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INDIAN BAZAR
(See Page 10)

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 9, 1991
Muslim: Rajab 7, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 30, 1305.
Sunrise: 6h. 30m.
Sunset: 6h. 26m.
Hightide: 5-56; 17-38
Lowtide 12-57

MONDAY, October 7.

Dassera: Public Holiday.
Banks closed

WEDNESDAY, October 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas will deliver a lecture on "The Moscow Road" in the International Lecture Series organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Editor of "Congress Socialist" (Calcutta) will preside

MANJI KHAN'S CONCERT.

The Fourth of the Series of Musical Concerts being given by Prof. A. Manji Khan, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at the Shanker Seth Hall Thakurdwar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"The Life Victorious" will be the subject of the first public lecture of the New Season at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

In connection with Navaratri celebrations there will be a discourse on Sitakalyanam by Mr. Ramaswamy Sastrigal of Ramapuram from 4 p.m. and music and Kolattam by the Samaj Music School girls from 6 p.m.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Under the ausices of the Motion Picture Society of India, there will be a show of educational films for the members of the Society, and for the members of the Bombay Geographical Association at the West End Talkies, Lamington Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

There will be a musical entertainment by Sriman Swaminatha Dikshithar of Melattur with suitable accompaniment at 5 p.m. on Monday (7th inst.) at the Education Society's School Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga, G.I.P.

HIND SANGITOTTEJAK MANDAL.

The Hind Sangitottejak Mandal has arranged an interesting programme of music and dances by Shrimati Mankabai of Belgaum on Sunday the 6th (to-day) at 9-30 p.m. at Laxmibaug. New Bhatwadi.

Dr. K. W. Deni will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Men Without Names" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. to-day morn-morning show at 10 a.m.

REGAL—"Mad Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and Monday at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Call of the Wild" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.

SUPER—"Bal-Hatya" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.

GLOBE—"Katl-e-Am"—Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.

WEST END—"Noore-Vatan" Time as usual.

WELLINGTON—"The Nitwits" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

SWASTIK—"Zingaro" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day, tomorow at 2-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Boys Will Be Boys." Time as usual.

EMPIRE—"Under The Pampas Moon." Time as usual.

PALACE—"Cardinal Richelieu". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"The Wolf Dog". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11-30 a.m. Light Classical music. 1 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 6-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 7-30 p.m. 'My Adventure at Chislehurst"—a story for broadcasting (a B B C Recorded programme). 8 p.m. Empire relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news. (In English and Hindi). 9-10 p.m. SB. The Kanwal Movie-tone Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Military Band; conductor, B Walton O'Donnell. 7-45 p.m. The Victor Olof Sextet. Nora Gruhn (Soprano). 8-30 p.m. A Religious Service* relayed from Fotheringhay Parish Church. Address by the Rt Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough. 9-15 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra. 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Interlude! 10-30 p.m. Close down

*Electrical recording

CONFERENCE OF CONGRESSMEN.

Under the auspices of the special Conference of Congressmen a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

Mr. Usuf Meherally will preside and S. B. Mahadeshwar, R. A. Khetgikar B. R. Dhurandhar, Charles Mascarenhas Zulmiram Chaudhari will be among the speakers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Steamer Clan "Skene" left Suez on the morning of Thursday October 3. Steamer Clan Alpine arrived in the Suez on the morning of Friday October 4.

SOUTH INDIAN AMAKUR MUSIC CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above club there will be a music concert on Monday (7th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the club, in Laxminarayan Buildings, Matunga, when Mrs. Ganesa Iyer will give South Indian and Hindustani music with suitable accompaniment.

NAVARATRA (NADAHABBA) CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, the Mahanavami (Nadahabba) celebration will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m (S.T.) in the C. K. P. Hall, Shri Rama Maruti Road, Dadar. Mr. K. H. Kabbur, will preside. The programme is as follows:—(1) Welcome songs by Misses Bajikar, (2) Lecture by Mr. D. R. Kale, (3) Prahasan by Mr. R. G. Joshi, (4) Vocal Music by Mr. R. M. Kulkarni and (5) Presidential Address.

SARASWATHI PUJA

Saraswathi Puja will be performed in the premises of the school conducted by the South Indians Welfare Society (Wadke House, Lady Hardinge Road, Bombay No. 17) to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday) at 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. Venkatrao, the President of the Buddha Society, in the hall of 'Ananda Vihara,' near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Buddha's 'Becoming' and Vedantic 'Brahman'—Continued."

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A musical concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. to celebrate the 27th anniversary of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Bombay in its new premises, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

The first annual celebrations of the Matunga Athletic Club, will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. with a variety entertainment at the South Indian Education Society, opp. Kings Circle Gardens Matunga, G.I.P., when Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

IN MEMORY OF SARDAR SEVA SINGH

To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpatty

A public meeting will be held at Chowpatti sands to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Political Sufferers' League to pay homage to the memory of Sardar Sewa Singh Thikriwala of Patiala who died in jail as a result of hunger-strike lasting for 9 months.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The "Mahanavami" and "Vijayadasami" of Sri Venkatest Bhagwan will be celebrated to-day and to-morrow. The hours of worship will be between 8 and 10 p.m.

G. B. S. CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Society will be held in Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

SUPARI BAUG KAMPOLAM

A special meeting of the general body of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T)

MADAME SOPHIA WADIA'S LECTURE

Madame Sophia Wadia is recommencing her lectures at the United Lodge of Theosophists from to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.; her first subject is "The Life Victorious."

MUSLIM PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held to-day Sunday at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chhota Kabarastan Mosque near Play House to appoint New Trustees of the Chhota Kabarastan and the Mosque pertaining thereto.

AT MATUNGA

In connection with the Navratri Mahotsav celebration organised by Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal, the following is the programme for to-day (Sunday) at Napoo Hall: —

At 9 p.m. Lecture by Smt. Sarojini Mehta in Gujarati.

At 10 p.m. Garba dance by Matunga Party for ladies only.

4th Week

"Brilliant technique . . . . the polished finish of Hollywood . . and a cast which for beauty and histrionic talent has never been equalled in Indian film history."—("Times of India.")

Jawani-ki-Hawa

Featuring

DEVIKA RANI

To-morrow (DUSSERAH) Special Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m., Sat., Sun, and Monday 2-45 p.m.

A New Easy Way to MASTER ENGLISH

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Grenville Kleiser, the well-known author of over a score of standard works has discovered a new method which is embodied in his famous Correspondence Course in Practical English and mental efficiency. It is so simple and interesting that it gives you a command over the English language in the shortest time possible. It requires just half an hour of your spare time every day and enables you to—

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The World Of Finance

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

Declaration of war by Italy, influenced all local markets with impressive buying in all commodity markets. Cotton prices advanced about Rs. 15 during the week and Broach A./M. was quoted at Rs. 222. Silver prices improved to Rs. 69-12. Gold was done at Rs. 35/6. Wheat was in demand at Rs. 4/12/6 and Linseed May delivery found buyers at Rs. 7/6. Similarly Groundnuts. Castorseeds and Cotton seeds also marked definite improvement. Sugar market was firm at Rs. 13/15. Yarn market was active and a large turnover is reported in the local market at advancing prices. Manufactured goods particularly drugs and chemical show firming tendency.

So far it is alright, but the most important question at the moment is will there be wider complications in connection with Italo-Abyssinian war? Whoever answers this question correctly, will harvest bumper profits but the latest advices from London show little possibility of wider complications in the near future. This opinion was generally shared on the London Stock Exchange where we find some improved demand for stocks and Bonds. During the last Great War, all Stocks and Bonds were replaced by industrial shares.

* * * *

Our Share Bazar

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange in the statement issued this week in connection with the working of the share Bazar said:—

"Really speaking the rise and fall in the Share Market cannot be gauged like the tide and ebb in the ocean. They are governed by the principles of economics, and not by those of mathematics and astrology."

It appears that there are some other and more important factors, which play an important part in shaping the course of Share Bazar. I will call them "Imponderables," which mean something that cannot be weighed over, although at times, they are non-existent. Does anybody ever think what complexity of influences determines the quotations of the Share Bazar, which vary every minute and are reproduced daily in various newspapers all over the country? To paraphrase Longfellow's "The Launching of the Ship" they might be said to reflect the heart, the hopes and prayers and tears of thousands of operators and investors. These quotations are hopes and fears of so many people, and might be described in the jargon of the psychologist as a reflex of the world's collective complex. They change from minute to minute and from hour to hour as new influences become operative, many of these influences are imaginative or imagined. The fact of the past and of the present, in so far as they can be statistically described, are pretty well known. The facts thus assembled are probably less important in their effect upon prices than are the various prophecies and predictions that are made with regard to the future.

* * *

Speculation—An Art

For this reason, I have almost come to the conclusion that to the successful speculator in shares an ability to sense public opinion is more important than a knowledge of ascertainable facts of economics:—Speculation is a fine art and those who play it with the market reap rewards and those who play against generally lose the game. There is no royal road to speculation.

* * * *

Cotton Situation Healthy

Cotton situation is fundamentally healthy and indicates higher prices in the long run. Heavy accumulations of raw cotton are now considerably reduced under the Bankhead Act by controlling production in the United States of America. The production is now about a year's probable consumption while the surplus carry-over is held by the U. S. Government which will not be pressed for sales until prices reach 13 cent level. As soon as the movement of the new American cotton crop declines, prices are bound to assume hardening tendency. The crop is still subject to frost damage and the crop being late. I believe the damage will be much above the normal.

* * * *

Silver Prices

The American Government has now realised the mistake of pushing up Silver prices and there is a definite change in the buying programme. At present the U. S. Treasury absorbs all offerings of Silver and there seems little disposition to raise prices. If America attempts to raise prices, all stocks of Silver, held all over the world will be offered to the U. S. Treasure but American Government will not prefer to convert all currency in huge stocks of white metal at artificial prices.

* * * *

Risk Of Short Sales

As long as Europe is free from war complications, all imports and exports with Europe will continue unrestricted as war risk premiums are payable by buyers. Exchanges will be more or less stable and there seems no reason for any anxiety but if European countries take a plugs into war, there will be alarming changes and the trade will be greatly disturbed. Thus there seems more risks in short sales of raw materials.

Forward business remains suspended on the Stock Exchange. There was moderate enquiry in the cash section—Shivrajpur, Alcock and Cotton Mill shares were in good demand. Fixed interest bearing scrips was quiet but there was utter absence of any selling pressure.

Shivrajpur Syndicate has a Capital of Rs. 5,25,000, reserves Rs. 6,63,696. Face value of share Rs. 10, present price Rs. 33-8 in 1934 the highest price was Rs. 45-4 and lowest Rs. 13-4, dividend declared last during 3 years is 5 per cent.

Alcock-Paid-up Capital Rs. 8,62,500, Reserve and other funds Rs. 26,26,584. Carry forward Rs. 1,91,084, paid up per share Rs. 100, present price Rs 182, highest price reached last year Rs. 227 and the lowest Rs. 170 dividend 5 per cent past few years.

Forward business in Government Securities is suspended but by a mysterious and novel method this business is being done every day in the gilt-edged market. The authorities of Exchange must be knowing the new method of trading. Where there is a will to speculate, there is a way.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Little Adolphus

Mr. Punch with his usual felicity has, in his recent cartoon about Herr Hitler, only echoed the thought that was in the minds of many of us. Nazi Germany is to-day entirely out of the limelight, and not even the latest incident about Memel has been able to revive popular interest in her. For nearly two years the Deutschland was the "piece de resistance" of European politics. Herr Hitler and his satellites had almost monopolised the foolights, and Berlin had become the Mecca of journalists. Even the littlest doings of the little Napoleon's had been retailed to the world, and the Swastic banner and the Hitler mustach are very familiar objects at present. Why, even the village urchins know how to raise their right arm, and cry 'Heil Hitler' in the correct Nazi style! But now their brief hour of glory is departed, and a fickle, sensation-loving world has almost forgotten the good Nazis. To-day Mussolini and Haile Selassie are on the centre of the stage. It is their latest pronouncements, which we gulp with our morning tea and not the Nazi thunder, it is they who adorn the newspaper pages and not Hitler and Goering. Whether the latter are glad for the respite offered them (they can at any rate ease their right arm a bit!) or whether like prima-donnas they are pining for their lost publicity, I do not profess to know. Mr. Punch's portrait of "Little Adolphus" in his school kit, muttering to himself "Fancy! This is the first row I haven't been in for years", however carries a subtle suggestion of regretful relief which must not be far from the truth.

The Talking Dog!

This is all rather a pity, for behind the closed facade of Nazism, things 'are' happening which really look interesting, instructive and even intriguing. There are plenty of incidents not only of human interest but even of animal interest If the former is the breath of your true journalists' nostrils, the latter is calculated almost to take it away! Many people must have recently read that the Fuhrer had temporarily lost his voice, (don't cry, 'he deserved it alright'!) and that an operation had to be performed upon his throat. It is hoped that he has regained his customary timbre and tempo. But even if he has not, what does it matter, when thanks to a hundred per cent Aryan Almighty, even German dogs have now gained human voice and begun to talk in the familiar guttural lingo? I am afraid the Indian Press has not circulated the story emanating from the official paper of the German 'Black Guard', of the Baroness Freitag—Lotringhofen's dog. That canine curio not only can talk, but knows what to talk. —which is of course infinitely more important! If you ask him "who is Adolph Hitler?", pat and prompt comes the answer "My Leader!" The Germans of course have always been well-known as an intellectual nation, and the counting horse was a pre-war phenomenon. The Nazis have gone only one step further by making their dogs talk!

Bark And Bite

But how cute is that wise little doggie? He knew that if he gave any other answer he would be instantly taken to the nearest pond and duly drowned. And though the real leader of his tribe might be the big, bad, bully dog of the village, who can not only bark, but can badly bite (as the Baroness' pet knew it well once, when he had ventured out of his mistress' lap), still he must have considered that sufficient unto the occasion was the evil thereof! Again there was no fear of his real leader understanding what he talked in the human tongue. So why not give the expected answer and earn an extra biscuit? Don't be a doubting Thomas and tell me it is all absurd. If you have read your Aesop, you must know that animals know how to talk alright, and that they are only keeping their lips sealed like wise folk. Moreover the Baroness' dog had an excellent precedent to follow—that of Balaam's ass in the Bible. All good Christians have always believed in that donkey's blessings, and all good Nazis also religiously endorse the dog's tribute to the Fuhrer, and though I am neither a Christian, nor a Nazi, there is no reason why I should disbelieve either of those incidents. After all, there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in one's philosophy!

Bow Wow!

There must be, however, not a few people in Germany to-day who must be regretting the new animal marvel. They must be feeling that rather than dogs talking like men, it would be better if men could only bow-wow like dogs. For speech outside the approved Nazi jargon is a definitely dangerous pastime in Germany at present. Never has the saying "Walls have ears" been truer than it is there to-day. Dictatorships and espionage have always gone hand in hand, but when every third man you meet is a spy, life must be difficult indeed. Now, you must beware of an intimate talk even with your barber, and when one remembers how delightfully talkative these fellows can be—they smother you as much with their soapy lather as with their sweet loquacity,—it becomes a major misfortune indeed. Neither must you any more shed your reserve after stuffing yourself with a hearty dinner, nor must you henceforth allow your tongue to run away after a pint of beer. For barbers restaurant-keepers and publicans have been strictly warned to report to the nearest police station the remarks of their customer; and probably some of the customers are asked to do 'vice versa'; Blessed is therefore the Baroness' dog, who after all knows only two words of the language, and they the only two words that matter. For the rest Bow Wow!—

COLLEGE STUDENTS CHARGE PRINCIPAL

SUKKUR (Sind), Oct. 4.

The strike engineered by the students of the British Indian Technical College, Sukkur, took a serious turn when the students filed a complaint of cheating before Mr. Scott, Divisional Magistrate, against the Principal who was arrested and later released, on bail.

The hearing of the case has been fixed on October 9.

The strike continues as before.—United Press

EARLIER WAR CABLES

MUSSOLINI'S "CORDIAL" MESSAGE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, October 5.

According to the "Times" Signor Grandi yesterday communicated to Sir Samuel Hoare, a cordial message from Signor Mussolini making it clear that Italy's action in Ethiopia has in no way altered his determination, if possible in agreement with Britain and France, to avoid a step leading to the extension of the conflict.

Signor Mussolini suggested cancellation of all precautionary measures in the Mediterranean with a view to replacing the present tension with sincere co-operation. He had no intention of withdrawing from Geneva unless he is forced, and held that the door is not closed on friendly discussion with Anglo-French Governments.

Signor Grandi said that negotiations intended to establish normal relations would be welcomed in Rome.

An identical message is conveyed to M. Laval in Paris.—Reuter.

LAVAL TAKES FIRM DECISION

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, October 4.

Backed by the entire Cabinet M. Laval is believed to have taken a firm decision that France must carry out her obligations under the League Covenant to the last letter.

France will at the same time, strive ceaselessly for a settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute without involving the peace of Europe.

It is learned that M. Lawal is now ready to support the first declaration that Italy is the aggressor and therefore, she is the subject of sanctions procedure under the Covenant; secondly, refusal of credits to Italy and embargo on shipments of raw materials to Italy; thirdly, ban on the Italian imports to France.

It is understood that further steps were discussed between M. Laval and Mr. Eden to include the raising of embargo on shipments of arms to Abyssinia in collaboration with Britain in the blockade of Italian arms shipments, but M. Laval did not ask from the Cabinet authority for these measures.

It is possible that France will ultimately agree to raise the arms embargo on Abyssinia, but the mention of the blockade arouses a chorus of condemnation among the influential political groups who are clamouring for neutrality.

FRENCH REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, October 4.

French reply to the British note is being transmitted to London to-night. It is understood that France is prepared to support Britain in the event of unprovoked aggression against the British fleet in the Mediterranean in a period before the League applies the sanctions, provided Britain would give similar undertaking in other cases.

ALOISI TO MAKE IMPORTANT STATEMENT

(Special Cable).

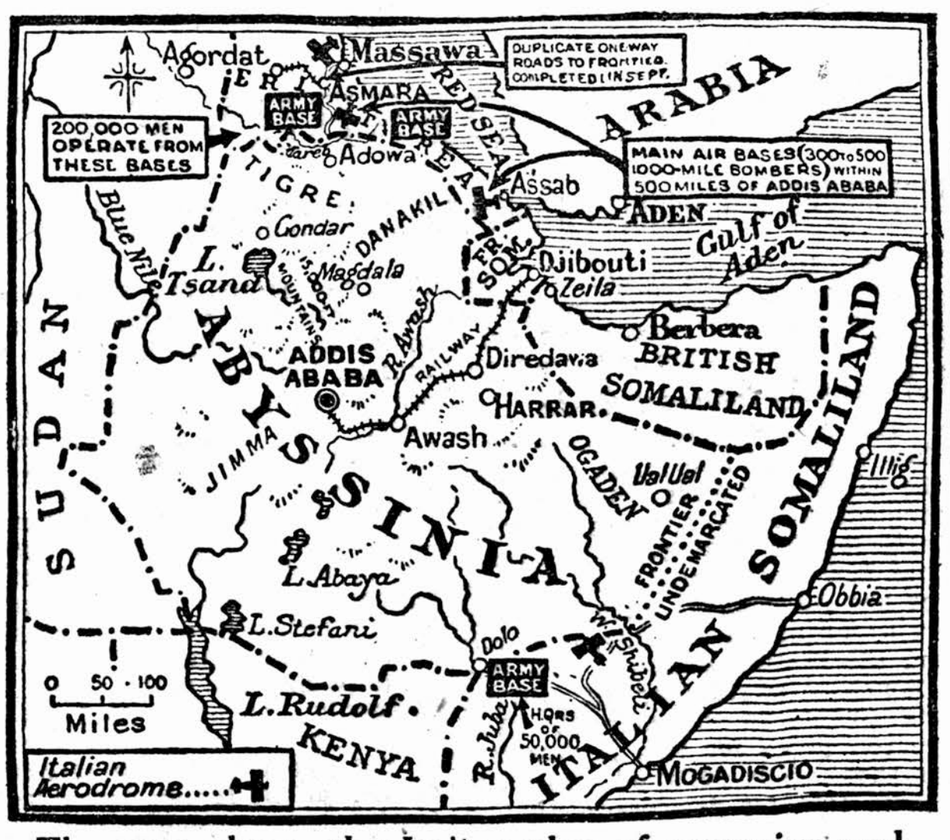
GENEVA, Oct. 4.

The secret meeting of League Council will be followed by a public meeting to-morrow afternoon at which Baron Aloisi is expected make an important statement.

The secret meeting will be faced with an important decision, whether the procedure under Article 15 is no longer applicable, because a state of war already exists.

As, however, the information before the Council is still very conflicting, it is probable that a brief series of recommendations will be adopted for submission to the public session.

It is likely that the Council will recommend a convocation of the Assembly which may meet on October 9.



The map shows the Italian plan of campaign and the bases of the different units which are engaged in the attack on Adowa.

"DAY HAS COME"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ASMARA, October 4.

"The day for which you have patiently waited has come. The King has willed and Signor Mussolini has ordered you to cross the Frontier" begins a general order from General Delbono to the troops. "You have to bear fatigue and sacrifice, and face an enemy which is strong and warlike. This fact will enhance the merit of your victorious achievements."

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, October 4.

A trade agreement is signed between Italy and Spain to regulate the system of raciprocal imports on basis of concessions and facilities.

It is believed that the agreement will go beyond the ordinary facilities of the "most favoured nation" clause, and also in the event of economic sanctions against Italy, Spain will refuse to participate.

DISPUTANTS TO STATE CASE

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, October 5.

Baron Aloisi and Mr. Hawariate are expected to make important statements at a public meeting of the Council in the afternoon. It is understood that Baron Aloisi will develop the Italian case that Abyssinia had been organising and arming since months past for offensive purposes, and declare that the fact that she had a large army at Adowa, disproves the claim that her forces were withdrawn 30 kilometres.

Baron Aloisi will accuse the Abyssinians of being responsible for the present tension.

Mr. Hawariate will point the advance of Italian bombing over the towns of civilians and urge the League action.

FREE STATE WILL NOT GO TO WAR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 5.

Mr. De Valera who broadcast an address on the Free State attitude towards the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, said when the present Free State Government assumed office they decided to continue membership of the League and accepted the obligations of the Covenant, but they were under no other obligations.

The Free State cannot be committed to active participation in any war without the consent of the Free State Parliament. The Free State consistently held that the obligations of the Covenant should be enforced. That was their attitude on the Sino-Japanese conflict and it would be their attitude at present.

He added before any State would be willing to commit itself further towards the League it must be clearly founded on principles of justice. It would be most difficult to effect the necessary changes, but it was a task to which all right-minded people should devote themselves.

WAR SHIPS IN ADEN

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Local inquiries show that news from Italy is censored and letters received by Italians in the City bear evidence of having received attention before dispatch.

The Italian Government is alarmed at the anti-Italian feeling expressed by all classes in India. Veiled propaganda has failed to create any impression in favour of Mussolini's adventure against a coloured nation.

A ship's captain, who has just arrived from Aden, reports that there is a large number of British warships in Aden and also Italian vessels bound for the war zone. British traders are demanding payment in pound sterling for all purchases made by Italians.

PRICES RISE IN C. P.

PACHMARHI, Oct. 5.

Grave developments in the European Situation with reports of open hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia have had their reactions even in this remote corner of the Central Provinces. Evidence of this is supplied by the fact that prices of almost all commodities in Pachmarhi, the summer headquarters of the C. P. Government shut up by 3 per cent.

The rise in the case of wheat being especially high, that is 7 per cent. local merchants on enquiries by the Associated Press, expressed the opinion that at present the tone is uncertain but there are indications of bright prospecs according to advices they had received from Bombay.

It is stated that while merchants are optimistic they seem anxious about, the latest developments. Consumers and the general public look with concern at the price level.—A. P.

EFFECT ON KARACHI MARKET

KARACHI, Oct. 5.

The outbreak of Italo-Abyssinian hostilities is having serious repercussions in trade here.

The prices of commodities have soared up to a considerable height. Wheat and cotton are recording rise in prices. The products of war manufactures, such as materials like glycerine, nitric acid, castor oil are particularly bullish and expected to advance further.

The general opinion is that the rise in prices will be temporary if war is confined to Italy and Abyssinia alone. United Press.

SPIRIT OF OTTAWA

Britain Will Not Impose Conditions On India Declares Zetland

LONDON, October 3.

At the annual dinner of India Burma and Ceylon Newspapers' London Committee Lord Zetland, who was the chief guest, said they might hope that the spirit of Ottawa, which was already operating in India, would continue, and the trade with Britain would receive a reasonable measure of preference from India.

But he said, it must be made quite clear that Britain had no intention of imposing conditions on India in the interests of any particular industry in Britain.

No more disastrous policy could be pursued, he declared, than the proposal of one opponent of the India Act of imposing on the new Government in India, restrictions with regard to her fiscal policy.

"I stand by the policy of goodwill, under which Indians themselves will see that they have as much to gain as we from the exchange of goods.", said Lord Zetland.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR EAST AFRICA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is understood that four steamers have been chartered by the Government of India for transport of troops and military stores presumably to East Africa. Their destinations however have been kept a strict secret so far.

The steamers have been kept in readiness to proceed immediately on receipt of orders.

It is mentioned that the transport of troops is in connection with protection of British Colonial interests in East Africa, and generally to prevent border incidents likely to occur on the boundaries of British territories flanking Abyssinia.

The Anchor Line steamer "Jehangir" which has sailed to-day for the Gulf ports 'via' Karachi, has carried large quantities of foodstuffs consigned for Djbouti. She will also take on cargo chiefly of wheat at Karachi.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By 'THE OBSERVER'

The main event of the week has, off course, been the celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti. Political differences are for the moment stilled and the homage of a grateful people is being showered upon Mahatmaji from far and near. Though he has formally severed his connection with the Congress, Gandhiji yet remains the cynosure of a nation's eye, as is exemplified by the reports coming from all parts of the country. The main activities of the week have, of course, been devoted to khadi, which is the first article of Mahatmaji's faith. Next to that come the other village industries and the problem of Harijan uplift. The programme in the Bombay City was one befitting the occasion. The exhibition in the Congress House, though on a modest scale, has been thoroughly popular.

Gandhiji As World Figure

Among the many tributes paid to Mahatma Gandhi a special mention ought to be made of that of Mr. K. Natarajan in the Jinnah Hall meeting. The theme chosen by the lecturer was, "Gandhiji—As a world figure," and no other theme would have been more appropriate on this auspicious occasion. Congress with Gandhi at its head is a World Movement—is the very pregnant observation made by Mr Natarajan, and few there are, who do not echo his wish that the beloved leader returns to the helm again. The hackneyed birthday greeting 'Many happy returns' has never been more heartfelt than it is to-day!

Assembly Session Ends

The Assembly ended its session last week-end and Simla will soon be a deserted place. The session, though brief, will remain memorable for the fight over the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Inspite of the Assembly's unceremonious rejection of the measure, it is now on the Statute Book—a veritable Damocles' sword over all political movement in the country. The reason given for this lawless law is that it is designed to make India safe for democracy—that is to say, the new Government of India Act! The Congress Parliamentary Party has acquitted itself very creditably. A "Bulletin" of the last session is promised soon by the Secretary which will give a detailed account of the party's work. The educative and propagandist value of such literature cannot be gainsaid.

Sir Chimanlal's 'Lead'

Quite a lot of pother was sought to be made last week by the interview given by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on the return from his European tour. It is the quite the fashion for politicians returning from holiday to herald their arrival by some 'ex cathedra' observations. Nobody takes those seriously of course, and Sir Chimanlal's views had any value in only so far as they shed light on the present indeterminate, not to say anomalous, position of the Liberal Party. The 'lead' given by the liberal doyen is, of course, on the well-known well-worn lines. 'To my mind,' said he, 'under existing circumstances, there is no option but to work the new constitution.' Those who knew their Bombay Knight naturally expected nothing else, and one only wishes that while talking about the future, Sir Chimanlal had not trotted out for the time his garbled versign of the role played by Mahatma Gandhi at the Indian Round Table Conference. Prejudice and prophecy jll go together!

Sardul Singh's Resignation

The controversy over the issue of the acceptance of office has been taken—if one may so—one step further by the resignation of Sardar Sardul Singh from the Congress Working Committee. The correspondence relating to this between the President and Sardar Sardul Singh was published last week. The Punjab leader is emphatically against the acceptance of office, which he considers against the Bombay Congress Resolution. There are however not a few people who deplore this unnecessary division in congress ranks and wish that the question is finally solved one way or the other soon. There seems, however, at present no escape from this non possumus position, especially when, as Babu Rajendra Prasad observed, the opinion in the country is very evenly divided. The country must, therefore, wait till the next plenary session of the Congress for the last word upon the subject.

Stamps That Cost A Fortune

Two 2-cent stamps brought a total of dol. 18,000 recently at the final session in the sale of the famous stamp collection of the late Arthur Hind, American philatelist.

The two particular stamps were blue Hawaiian "Missionary Issues" dated 1852. One brought £2050, while a similar one, not quite so good a copy, brought £1500.

When the sale closed the collection as a whole had realized dol. 880.000, of which dol. 650,000 came from the sale in London, with the rest in the United States.

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The Space-Raiders

Mystery Men From Another World Terrorize Earth With Yet Another Manifestation Of Their Astounding Powers

By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY, (Author of "The Air Devil," etc.)

NEW READERS BEGIN HERE:

Behind the astounding story of the "Space-Raiders", greatest air drama of all time, lies the drama of two people's private lives—the interwoven story of a man's love of Science and a woman's science of Love. Kay Longdon, daughter of a famous scientist, has fallen in love with her father's colleague George Anstey. George, immersed in his work, does not seem to realise this. Kay is unhappy.

The visitation of mysterious raiders from the inter-stellar void, known as "Space-Raiders", brings into Kay's life a daring young aviator Captain Colin Duke of the Government Air Department. The whole world is panic-stricken at the strange attacks. Colin Duke says the government wish to help with supplies and money Professor Longdon's project to build a new type of hoverer with which to combat the raiders. Colin proposes to Kay. Kay asks for time to decide. She mentions the proposal to George, and is dismayed to find that he shows no real interest. Secretly George is disturbed.

THE GREEN LIGHT MYSTERY

Excitement and panic throughout the world strained itself to a peak of mounting terror two days after falling of the "Poison Shells", when the most spectacular mystery of all broke after dark.

Incredible and fearful was this new manifestation of the amazing powers of the "Space-Raiders", whom as yet no human being had set eyes on save encased in their strange space-craft in which it was believed they had journeyed from some distant world.

Before recounting the incidents of the newest phase of terrorism, a brief picture of world reactions may not be amiss, in order that the reader may fully comprehend the stunning impact of these sinister and baffling visitations.

The "Circles of Death," those tremendous floating rings which on striking ground bit their way deep into soil and pavement, which sliced their way through all obstacles, which sent up from their self-formed circular resting-pits an impenetrable curtain of gas, had rocked scientific circles to the core.

Heroic volunteers had donned gas-masks and tried to penetrate within the rings of gas, but not one had ever come out after vanishing through the miasmic wall. The circular gas-curtains rose to a height of several hundreds of feet before dissipating; the air above, for thousands of feet was a death-trap for investigating airmen. It seemed that no human anti-gas invention prevailed against the new form of deadly vapour sent up from the "Circle" pits.

Day and night the gas rose steadily—for all the world as though so many roofless gasometers had suddenly developed gaseous walls, eddying slightly in the wind but keeping their cylinder-like form with astounding regularity.

In all regions where the "Circles" had dropped, local authorities had cleared the areas of human occupants and set cordons of police guarding at a respectful distance. Vast crowds came for miles around to gaze on the wonders; where Science has not reached men stare and mutter, the religious-minded cross themselves and hurry away to pray. Special services were held in churches, as congregations gathered to ask on their knees for protection and preservation from the menace.

Great Toll Of Life

The "Poison Shells", which followed the "Circles", had taken great toll of life. Professor Longdon's warning to combat the terror with fire or explosives had been transmitted by Merryweather of the "Arclight," as requested, to all countries in time to prevent a number of outbreaks of pestilence.

Other countries, receiving the warning too late, had suffered greatly. The disease germs emitted by the opening "shells" had sent down whole populations of towns with a malady which no doctor could define. The symptoms were bleeding from the nose—and the unfortunate victims bled to death. This horror became known as the "Vampire" Death. The disease did not affect young children under the age of twelve years; it was weird and terrible to see the youngsters running about, tears streaking their faces, bewailing the parents who were dying before their eyes.

One hopeful sign of the pestilence released by the "shells" was that it was not transmitted from person to person. Only those over the age of puberty who happened to breathe the noxious vapours in the vicinity of the "shells" were afflicted. After a time the vapours ceased to seep from the "shells", and it became possible for grown-up investigators to enter the "death zones" and minister to those whose lives were ebbing away.

Small wonder, then, that after such ghastly occurrences, the new phase of attack should cause humans to cower and tremble. They had never seen its like before.

The facts, as gathered by the ubiquitous Merry-weather—who had constituted himself chief collater-of-information for Professor Longdon, and who did yeoman service in equipping the professor with every possible scrap of news—were these.

The new phase operated only after night-fall. It took the form of a stupendous beam of vivid emerald light, thrown from somewhere high in the stratosphere down to earth. Merryweather, that painter in words, splashed it on the "Arclight" headlings as "The Great Green Light."

"The light rises in the darkness like a stupendous mast," wrote Merryweather, "reaching a height which must be at least twelve miles up. Clearly it is directed upon Earth either from the raider's space-ship, or from some other hovering craft which they have concentrated over our planet.

"This awful shaft of illumination does not diffuse as it comes near Earth, but maintains a uniform beam which is approximated at fifty feet diameter.

"It does not remain stationary except at sporadic intervals. Most of the time it is moving at tremendous speed, sweeping round the surface of the globe. Just as though, in a darkened room, one directed a thin beam of light from a pencil-torch upon an orange, and moved the torch right round the fruit—this is how the Great Green Light operates.

"What does it mean? Why is it shining down and flashing round the world—flashing latitudinally on a fairly straight course?"

He asked Professor Longdon that question. The professor gave his answer when, in response to an urgent call, he telephoned news of his rapidly-building hoverer to the Emergency Conference convened at Geneva by the League of Nations.

Professor Longdon's telephone

(Continued on page 38).

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Dasara: Its Legend And Significance

(Mr. S. R. Sampathiangar, B.A., LL.B., Advocavte, Mysore).

Dasara connotes holidays, reunion, feasts, merry-go-rounds to young and old throughout Hindu India; and it is the one national festival which has been observed by all Hindus irrespective of their professing different castes.

Dasara, diminutive of Dashratri, as its name connotes, is the ten gala nights spent in prayer and revelry. It is also mostly otherwise taken to mean the tenth day following the nine days of Navaratri, when Kali overcame Bandasura, the buffalo-shaped giant. Thus it will be seen, that Dasara and Navaratri are one and the same, though Dasara is a more comprehensive term, including within its orbit, Navaratri, the Nine Nights, and the following tenth day.

H. H. The Maharaja Of Mysore

Navaratri is purely religious, confining itself to worship of SHAKTI (the manifestation of power of the Supreme Being) as is evinced in the puja of the Devi in Bengal.

The origin of the Navaratri festivities is shrouded in mystery and conflicting traditional Puranic legends. The institution of Navaratri seems to be, as old as the world itself. Details of descriptions of the rituals of Navaratri, are, however, to be found in the Kalika, Markandeya and Devi Bhagavatam puranas.

According to the Devi Bhagavata Purana, Navaratri celebrates the nine arduous days when the Devi waged war against Mahishasura and ultimately killed him on the tenth day, which is known as Vijayadasami day.

The Legendary Story

The legend in short is like this. Mahisa, son of Rambha, was born out of a she-buffalo and after great penances, he got the boon from Brahma of immunity from death from all excepting a woman. Rambha, too, had secured for her son by her penances overlordship over the three worlds from Agni. Mahishasura, after conquering the heavenly kingdom, installed himself in place of Indra —the overlord of Devas. The Devas, chagrined at their defeat, sought refuge under Vishnu, who counselled them to create a woman out of their collective energies. The Goddess thus created, known as "Devi" after waging war for nine days, ultimately killed Mahishasura on the tenth day.

The celebration of this episode, in a fitting manner to propitiate the Devi, has been enjoined by the sage Vyasa in Autumn and Spring, i.e., during the first nine days of the bright half of Chaitra and Aswin when people are very much afflicted, with various terrible diseases and the faithful devotee of the Devi has been promised victory, health and riches as his reward.

According to this same Purana, when Rama, the Hero of Ramayana, was lamenting over the loss of Sita, in Kishkindhapura during the rainy season after the coronation of Sugriva, sage Narada advised him to perform the puja of Devi in the month of Aswin, to attain his desires. Rama performed the Navaratri puja of Devi with Narada as purohit. The Devi appeared in person on the 8th day and blessed Rama with victory over Ravana.

While one legend asserts that Rama killed Ravana on the Dasara day, another asserts that he set out on that day to Lanka to rescue his wife.

All accounts, any way, are agreed, in attributing success to Dasara and Hindus, believing that anything undertaken on Dasara (Vijayadasami day) would bear fruition, begin on that day all auspicious deeds, i.e., from the starting to a war down to the weaning of the child from the mother's breast to the Indian rice and curry (Annaprasana).

Dasara Procession

Dasara means, however, to the lay mind, both Indian and European in India, the Princely Durbars and still more the mile long gorgeous procession of the Maharaja seated in the golden howdah on the richly caparisoned elephant, held in Mysore.

The Hindu Rajas, in Mysore, have ever since 1610 carried on the tradition of observing meticulously the shastraic injunctions of Navaratri Puja and have instituted the Dasara procession with all the state Military in imitation of Rama starting to war with Ravana on Dasara Day.

A touch of the Mahabharata is also added to crown the whole episode, when the Mysore Maharaja at the end of the Procession worships the Sami tree in imitation of Arjuna's homage to it before he repaired with Uttara to war against the cattle-lifting Kurus.

Mr. Abdul Karim Saheb Hanigi, newly elected President of the Gadag-Betgeri Municipal Borough. Mr. Hanigi is 34 years of age.

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W.5—35

Persian Blood

Its Democratic Aspect

By Rustom Vakeel

Khodadad Sheryar, owner of a street-corner restaurant with an ancient Persian name, is a simple man from Yezd. Not many years ago he began his career as mine host in an humble way. With Mr. Babbit's acumen for lands and leases and their possibilities, he improvised a corrugated sheet temporary shed, with the usual glass jars of biscuits and sweets, two or three round tables, marble-topped, and a bench or two outside, which made the restaurant a bit of a coffee shop. He catered to simple men of this poor country, single "cha" and half-a-dozen wine-cakes of the long forgotten days before the war, the great days of round limji "biskots", with a black raisin or two by way of decoration. The cups were plump, saucers widowed or divorced from their cups, of another hue, another shape.

It was not a mere tea-shop, it was a restaurant, where the poor man got his dinner, a hot improvisation of potatoes and mutton, and not "chapatti" as you get at Bori Restaurants, but bread, white bread, of varied shapes. The pre-war customers had a different time-pace, had beards, were speculative, melancholy, ate the dish with relish, slowly, with equate amount of expectoration and noise, and a frequent adjustment of the moustache which persisted going in the mouth. The improvised floor kept the table shaking; mine host with one assistant, fairly dirty, kept the business going. There was honesty, hard-work under that roof of corrugated sheets, and hot tea, strong unfriendly to digestion, and lever.

No Social Snobbery

That mysterious thing called credit had furnished the shop, because our honest friend the Irani had no capital to start with. Gregarious instinct, tribal affinity a desire to help their poor, who are cousins, brothers, relations from the ancient cities of Yezd or Kerman, kept the shop going. All that coloured sweet stuff in the glass jars, all those unused biscuits were brought on credit from more successful business brothers round about Crawford Market. Khodadad Sheryar is not a silken figure he has two to three sadras, two to three "lenghas" to last him a year, he washes them himself, he is not ashamed of any work, he is democratic, not like the college socialist, a self-conscious gesture of petit or middle-class bourgeoisie, or like a westernised trade union leader of the upper-classes, with genuine ideals, and bourgeois practice, but like a son of the soil, unburdened with caste traditions or social snobbery. Oh! so different, so so different from we Parsees!

Untouchability is not in his dictionary, he does the dirtiest work which his Mahomedan or Hindu assistant refuses to do. His Shanameh, and the shades of Feridoun and Dara do not lead him astray or damn his soul with racial egotism, when after a hard day's work, in a quiet corner he reads in a humming voice the immortal verses from Firdausi, far away from Yezd, in Bandra, Andheri, Grant Road and Hornby Road, or in some dusty corner of Tardeo or to the accompaniment of the modern din of tram and bus in Parel.

His Modernised Outlook

To-day Khodadad Sheryar has a better and fuller Restaurant. Riza Shah has changed its pictorial content, has entered into his mental world, his cap is a la Riza Shah, his outlook more modern but his food is still simple. He does not eat his pudding, nor his ices, very rarely he picks up a toffee or two from his old jars. His shop is busy, another sort of clientele, of another generation, is eating his ices. Brahmin, non-Brahmin, South Indian, Pathan, Parsee, Victoriawallas, the modern-minded chauffeurs, the East Indian the Goan, the Bengalee, all drink his tea, eat his ices. He pals, chums with them all, though cups and saucers, less divorced than before, suffer from communal diversions. Fancy cups with blue flowers, and flatulant placid cups with blue lines, and rosy pink cups with Good Luck in gold, are dedicated to different communities. He himself is above such dehumanising partition of race and creed. But for his customers he would welcome everybody in his shop. That is his Persian Blood.

Not a thing for Kiplingesque hymn, for racial arrogance to divide Hormasji from his Indian brothers, not something cruel and dehumanising wall-bound sentiment, but something to learn from, something oriental, our own, something different from the arm-chair socialism of multured salons. Do we dislike such salons? There also, there is relish in conversation, in academic sentiment, youthful utopianism "a la Marx" "a la Engels," "a Lelin," then "a la Stalin." We can't help it. We were born bourgeois with prejudices. We have diffeernt cups and saucers.

He Is A Missionary

There is fraternity in the heart of Khodadad which is not in us, not that we in this land are unkind, but customs have made us so. In the language of Mr. Samuel Weller "As the Brahmin Doctor said when he went to a village in Maharashtra and wanted water for sterilising, and his Mahar assistant could not get no water "Why don't you get no water", he says. "They don't not give it to me as 'em Marathas who defeated the Hinglish at Talegaon won't not allow a Mahar to touch the well." "There a'en't not logic in 'em caste, why should the Marathas complain when the Brahmins look down upon 'em." Because we looks down upon the Chamars", says the Mahar."

In a quiet unconscious way the Irani is a missionary, more so to his Indian Zoroastrian brother who has to learn many things from these sons of ancient Iran. His "Persian Blood" does not merely connote Darius and Cyrus, or a vast Empire, it means hard work, humble work from humble beginnings, an essential sense of humanity, love for fatherland, grit, and that unconscious spirit of brotherhood which is so necessary for proud races on this side of the Indus.

A Spaniard with a taste for good wines was delighted to hear that an old, though rather neglected, friend of his had inherited an excellent property known for its extensive vineyards and famous for its cellar of valuable wines.

He called on him at his new residence and was cordially received, being shown over the house, including the wine-cellar, without, however, being invited to sample any of its old vintages.

Feeling discouraged and not a little disappointed, he was being shown over the grounds when, on coming upon the vineyard, his host asked him if he would like to try a bunch of grapes.

"Thanks very much," was the reply, "but I don't like my wine in pills."

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HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

Historian of 19th Century Social Life Describes Progress of Local Self-Government in England

Mr. J. L. Hammond, the famous historian of nineteenth century social life in England tells the story of a century of Local Government in the following article contributed to the "News-Chronicle":—

On September 9, 1935, the Bill introduced by Lord Melbourne's Government for reforming the Municipal Corporations became law, after a sharp struggle between Lords and Commons.

This Act applied in the first instance only to 178 towns, towns that possessed charters, and some of the largest towns like Manchester and Birmingham were not among them. In these towns elective councils, elected by ratepayers with three years' residence, took the place of the small oligarchies into whose hands had fallen the dignities and emoluments of government.

Towns that were not incorporated could petition Parliament and thus bring themselves under the Act. In this way Manchester was incorporated in 1838, Birmingham in 1839, Sheffield in 1843, and Bradford in 1847.

This Act marked the beginning of a series of reforms as a result of which the whole of England is to-day under some elective local authority, the smallest of these authorities being the parish meeting, the largest the County Council.

Above this system of local authorities we find a central depatment, such as the Ministry of Health or the Board of Education, with certain powers of inspection and regulation.

Local government in the country developed much more slowly than local government in the towns. County government was in the hands of the country gentlemen meeting at Quarter Sessions, and there was less power behind the demand for reform in the country than in the towns, where the consequences of neglect and misgovernment were more immediately evident.

Peel spoke in favour of reforming country government in one of his last speeches (he died in 1850), but it was not until 1888 that County Councils were shut up by Lord Salisbury's second Government and not till 1894 that Parish Councils were set up by Gladstone's last Government. The Ministers who carried these reforms were Ritchie and Fowler.

As late as 1848 there were 66 incorporated towns in which there was no power at all for dealing with housing, sanitation, water and other of the most urgent needs of town life. There were only 29 towns ni which these powers were in the hands of the elected councils. For in many towns these powers, such as they were, belonged to separate bodies or Commissions set up before the Act of 1835.

FIRST PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

The Public Health Act of 1848, passed by Lord John, Russell's Government, was the first Act to make any considerable provision of this kind. In the rural districts there was no sanitary government until 1872, when Gladstone's first Government set up the Local Government Board and made the Boards of Guardians sanitary authorities. The Minister who carried these reforms was Standsfeld.

There was a great deal of opposition in the House of Commons from vested interests and the Act as passed was much less ambitious than the Bill as introduced. Disraell's Government passed two admirable measures in 1874 and 1875, the first putting into effect the reforms Standsfeld had had to drop, the second consolidating the Law of Public Health.

Anybody who has studied the history of these reforms during the period 1835 to 1870 will be struck by the inferior place that they occupied in the attention of public men. The great statesmen of the time hardly ever spoke about them, although their relation to the happiness and self-respect of a people seems to us much closer than that of many of the issues to which they devoted themselves.

In the seventies this bad tradition was broken by Joseph Chamberlain, whose onslaught on the squalor of Birmingham marked the beginninig of a change in the atmosphere of politics. From that time the questions of housing, health, education, town planning and other similar reforms have been pushed and kept to the front.

It is interesting to see the effect of the reform of the franchise on this development. In 1867 the town worker received the vote and health, housing and education all occupy attention in the seventies. In 1884 the agricultural labourer received the vote. Ten years later the villages received their district and parish councils.

Whereas the reformers of the earlier period, men like Chadwick, Joseph Toynbee, Shaftesbury, Normandy, Morpeth, had to push against a dead weight of apathy in addition to the opposition of the great interests, the landlords, the railway kings, the water companies, and so on, reformers were now able to count on some degree of popular support and interest.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

The latest illustration of the relation to democracy of ocial reform is the influence of women's suffrage, for this new force has undoubtedly contributed to the pressure behind the demand for housing reform since the war.

In the development of a new spirit about these questions the L.C.C has played a very important part. In the eighties the Fabian leaders, the Webbs, Graham Wallas, Bernard Shaw, Lord Olivier were giving the public the guidance of some of its very best minds on these questions.

In 1888, after several abortive attempts to give London self-government, the L.C.C. was established, and London, inspired and led by these and other reformers, set about improving its government with an energy and zeal that produced sensational results.

The most distinguished names in public life appeared on the list of London's first rulers, and from being a scandal London became in a few years as much a model to the rest of England as Birmingham had been when Chamberlain was Mayor.

It is significant that the first Town-Planning Act was passed in 1909 by John Burns, who had served his apprenticeship on the L. C. C., using the popular enthusiasm and intelligence that had been created by the discussion of these problems within and without the Council.

Bacon said that it was the duty of statesmen to find remedies as fast as time breedeth mischief. The problems of local government become more various and more difficult every day, and the public spirit and devotion of the early reformers are needed as much now as they were needed a century ago.

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About Studios And Stars

LONDON CINEMA NOTES

The Most Beautiful Girl

(From Our Film Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
(By Air Mail.)

The interior of a West End theatre on Thursday last seemed to be a mammoth audition by a film company to select 100 beautiful girls for a new Jack Hylton film. This galaxy of loveliness, with naturally a few film-struck ugly ducklings, all crowded into one tiny corner of London, had its pathetic side as well. During the morning Denman Street and the alleyway to the stage door of the Piccadilly Theatre were filled with bright and attractive girls; some hopeful and gay, others nervously applying for their first film parts. A few hours later most of the same girls passed down the same alleyway sad and dejected; they had failed to win their judge's approval. Many took their luck with a resignation won from experience, but now and again there were little figures with tense faces, looking straight ahead and clutching tightly to their bags as they walked away from their first defeat. Each girl had had a chance. The auditorium became a vast changing room as the girls slipped into their bathing dresses, though most of the experienced ones arrived already wearing their costumes under their day clothes.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Max Schach, joint managing director of the Capitol Film Corporations has revealed as ambitious and notable a programme as was ever planned by a British film company. Mr. Schach tells me that his programme provides for the expenditure of not less than £6,00,000 and the engagement of such famous stars as Ann Harding—working for the first time outside America—Clive Brook, Richard Tauber, Nils Asther. Dita Parlo. Jack Buchanan. Anna Neagle, Tom Walls and Ralph Lynn. Mr. Schach, who was a notable figure in the Continental film world before settling in London, says that the company has a long-term lease of part of the British and Dominions studios at Elstree, and that the following productions will be made there: "The Nuptials of Corbal",— a story by Rafael of the French Revolution, starring Nils Asther and C. Aubrey Smith. "When Knights Were Bold".—A musical adaptation of the popular old farce, starring Jack Buchanan and Fay Wray. A Hollywood writer will do the script and Jack Raymond will direct, "Pagliacci".—A screen adaptation of Leoncavallo's opera, the film and music rights of which have been acquired by the Capitol Corporation. Richard Tauber will have the leading part in this and in another picture. "His Majesty's Pyjamas"—Clive Brook and Helen Vinson will be starred, and Al Werker will make this and another picture for the new Corporation. "The Lady of the Camelias".—Starring Ann Harding and possibly, Clive Brook. The former will also probably play the lead in "Wheat", the story of a Russian peasant family which emigrates to Manitoba. "Mademoiselle Docteur".—A sensational spy story, starting the German favourite, Dita Parlo, "Koenismark".—A talking version of the famous silent film, to be made by Maurice Tourneur, with Elisa Landi, and Pierre Fresnay.

In addition Tom Walls and Ralph Lynn are to appear exclusively for the Capitol Film Corporation after the expiration of their present contracts. Anna Neagle is to make one picture, and Jack Buchanan one picture a year for three years. All these pictures will be made on a lavish scale, with an eye on the world market.

The popularity of Anna Neagle with the British audiences was demonstrated on Wednesday night when a notable British film premiere, that of "Peg Of Old Drury", caused the usual celebrity-spotting crowds in Leicester Square. Swaying under extra police control, they strained to see whereth any new arrival under the arc-lamps was Ramon Novarro, Fay Wray—or merely H. G. Wells. However, Herbert Wilcox has colourfully put on the screen the famous story of Peg Woffington, who rose from dancing in a Dublin booth to be star of Drury Lane. It is certainly a triumph for Anna Neagle, who conveys the pert, pretty young thing with a kind of wilful dignity and an Irish brogue almost as rich as those of Maire O'Neill and Arthur Sinclair, who play her parents. This, her best performance, eclipses that of her Nell Gwyn; and the film's 18th-century atmosphere, with brief glimpses of Dr. Johnson (Robert Atkins) and other celebrities is admirable. The technical quality of the picture is equal to that of Hollywood. Some Shakespearean excerpts lend much interest, and Sir Cedrick Hardwicke, who plays David Garrick, acts in them with much power; but he makes Garrick an unnecessarily grave and sonorous person in private life. There is an abortive love affair, and Peg's death after playing Rosalind is the dramatic finale.

GRACE MOORE

Similarly Grace Moore has produced in "On Wings of Song" a successor to "One Night of Love", a film which will urge her admirers in the cinemas and at Covent Garden to cry out for more. In this film, Grace Moore appears once more as the rising opera-singer. This time we are in New York in the depths of the "slump" of 1929 and the selling up of the Howard's home. Margaret Howard (Grace Moore) is overheard singing at the auction by Steve Corelli (Leo Carrullo), a kind of super-gangster who runs a gaming hell and the sort of super-supper-place that exists only in the minds (and in the pockets) of Hollywood producers. Her acting is adequate and the film is strong on its comedy side, especially that of Leo Carrillo in his more absurd moments and Luis Alberni as his hypercautious manager.

The loss of Hollywood will be the gain of British film studios where Walter Huston, I am told, has decided to make his films in the future. Two years ago this Canadian-born actor left Hollywood, tired of the "unimaginative, factory atmosphere of the place." He returned to his old love, the theatre, and played for 18 months on Broadway and on tour. Then Gaumont-British de-

(Continued on page 29)

"Khun-ka-Khun"—a forthcomin g release.

Kumari Sulochana in "Fall of Indrajit."

Kumari Sultana and Shri Pahilvan, in the forthcoming release "Step-Mother."

Around Theatre & Film Land

S. M. Mikholls and Mme. Ishoki, as Lear and Cordelia.—State Jewish Theatre, Moscow.

STATE JEWISH THEATRE OF MOSCOW

By A. Aziz Azad.

The status of the Jewish community in Russia before the Revolution was worse than that of the Parias, or untouchables, under Hindu rule in India. They were not permitted franchise rights, nor could they live in the metropolitan cities of the Russian Empire. The doors of the educational institutions were firmly closed to the descendants of Moses. A prostitute could live unmolested in Petrograd or Moscow, but not a Jew. Many Jewish girls of noble origin were often obliged to register themselves in metropolitan cities as prostitutes for the sake of receiving an education.

The anti-Jewish feeling of the former regime in Russia was extreme to the point of bestiality. "St. Bartholomew's Nights", called "pogroms" in Russia, were organized, and Jews, without for their sex or age, were massacreed in the streets or in their homes. Could the Jews, then numbering 2 million in Russia, under such horrible conditions, think of having a well established theatre of their own?

In 1919, just two years after the Revolution, when all the national minorities were given equal rights with the Russian workers, and complete autonomy in their religion, language, and national culture, the Jews, always a considerably cultured community, undertook to exercise the privileges granted to them by the Soviets, and among other things, organized a theatre of their own in the Yiddish language, in Leningrad. This theatre, later removed to Moscow, is listed in the category of State theatres. And so to-day, the Jewish community cannot only boast of having its own national theatre, but also a State Jewish Theatre, the first of its kind in all the world.

In the first days of its organization, the Jewish theatre had experienced a number of difficulties, particularly in securing an adequate number of actors, and also in obtaining the proper plays to stage in the Yiddish language. However, with the help and efforts of Jewish artists and State support, these difficulties were overcome one by one.

For the first few years the scope of the Jewish stage did not extend beyond the field of the melodramatic play. Occasionally, humourous plays, or farces were produced in order to keep the theatre-going public contented. And yet, at the same time the tide for the renovation of the theatre's repertoire along modern lines "socialist realism", and Marxian ideology, was rapidly moving onward. The people standing at the head of the theatre saw and felt the necessity for adapting themselves to the new conditions, the new methods, and the demands of life, rather than to continue pulling along with the old. The new tendencies grew and become stronger when the founders of the Jewish theatre saw how warmly and enthusiastically their new plays were being received by the audience.

NEW PLAYS

These new plays were: "Court in Session", by Dobruskin; "No Worry", be peretz Mashkim; depicting scenes from the lives of the poor Jews then just taking to the work in the fields. "Farm Days", by Daniel, dealing with the epoc of the Civil war; "the Weaf One" by Bergalson, on the revolutionary events proceeding the 1905 outburst in Russia; "The Specialist" on the problem of the Jewish intelligentzia; and "Enforcement of the Law", on the theme of revolutionary law and morality All the above mentioned plays followed the new themes, and were based on the theme of the day. They followed the lines of proletarian realism. What is most important is that in adopting the new lines the theatre did not reject what was good in the old theatre——the satire and grotesqueness that is so deep rooted in the Jewish theatre.

The management of the Jewish theatre is clever as well as enterprising. They know that the popularity of their theatre depends upon a Jewish audience that understands and speaks the Russian language as well as, and in some cases better, than the average intelligent Russian. They know also that these people come to the Jewish theatre to hear their mother tongue spoken, and to see plays from their old and new national literature, and that they can, when they so desire, see Russian plays, with revolutionary content on the Russian stage. That is why the Jewish theatre adapts most of its plays from the writings of well-known Jewish men of belles-letters, men like Sholom Aleichem, Mendele Maiker Sphorim. Goldfadem Peritz, and others. Their writing are adapted to the situation and the necessary changes made. The plays often make a good performance, full of merit and Jewish national sentiments, and contain good communistic stuff answering to the Marxian philosophy and the proletarian ideology.

S. M. Mikholls, the chief actor and founder of the Jewish Theatre, Moscow—as King Lear.

Besides the plays I have already mentioned, the Jewish theatre has also staged with considerable success, the following plays: "A Witch", "A Man of Air", "The Journey of Benjamin the Third," "The Ten Commandments", and the most recent, "King Lear", by Shakespeare.

"King Lear" was staged on the Jewish stage for the first time on February 10, 1934. After seeing one cannot but admit that it has been performed with great mastership, and with a double-fold artistic value. Of particularly worthy mention, is the playing of the Honoured Actor of the USSR. and Founder of the Jewish Theatre, Mr. S. M. Mikhoels He plays the part of King Lear, and plays it so well, with such extraordinary zeal, beautiful gestures, and temperament, that he leaves an impression that the Jew, Mikhoels, could make a better English King Than was forseen y the great dramatist, Shakespeare. himself.

A difficult part well rendered

Mr. V. Zuskin, as Jester in King Lear.

was given by Mr. V. Zuskin, who plays the role of the Jester the King. He plays with great energy and tremendous skill, making use of his hands and feet in true acrobatic fashion. Were it not for his Jewish origin, he would have proven an excellent Jester in the courts of the Tzars of Bygone days.

FIFTEEN YEARS.

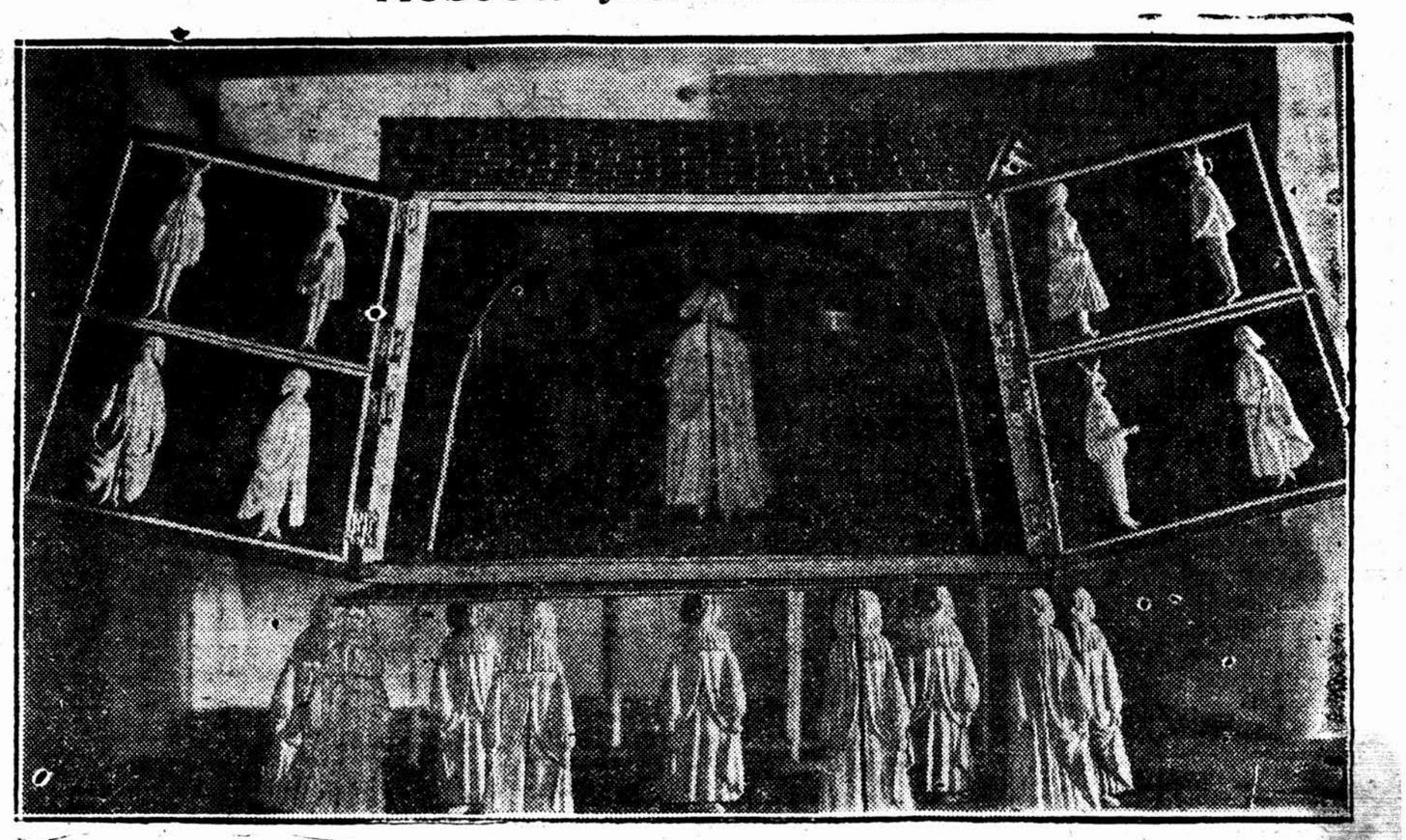
Fifteen years have passed since the State Jewish Theatre was established in its new foundation. During that period it has achieved a number of successes, and it has created a good number of talented actors like: Mesdames Mr. Stelman, I. Shidlo, and Goldblatt, and Messrs. N. Nel, S. Rotbaum. Z. E. Karchmer, and L. Rozina.

As in other Soviet Theatres, a technicum is attached to the Jewish Theatre in which Jewish youths are taught the art of the stage and made actors at the completion of their courses. The students are taught by the outstanding Jewish actors, artist. and playwrights in the various lines of theatrical art, and they appear on the stage simultaneously with their theoretical studies.

After visiting the Jewish Theatre in Moscow several times, I feel that this Theatre, as it is to-day, will exist no more than another ten years I am convinced that it is bound to adopt the Russian language as its medium, because among the audience there were only a few who could properly understand all that was going on in on the stage. Jews in Russia are being rapidly assimilated by the Russians, as are the other national minorities in the Soviet Union. Intermarriage is popular here to an extent as no where else.

Whatever the future of the Jewish Theatre may be, one cannot help but admire at the same time its wonderful achievements in the past 15 years of its existence, and the immense service it has and is doing in the development of the culture of its own community, as well as that of the Soviet regime, to which it must give thanks for its existence.

MOSCOW JEWISH THEATRE



THE STAGE SETTINGS IN "KI NG LEAR," MOSCOW.

Books And Their Writers

TWO MARATHI BOOKS

NANDADEEP by Prof. Y. G. Naik. Published by Aryabhushan Press, Poona, (Price Rs. 2-8.)

The author of this novel, which can be translated as "The Vestal Lamp," is not altogether new to the Marathi public. This can, however, be said to be his first serious contribution to the fast-developing Marathi literature, and if one cannot call it unique, it is certainly distinctive. The author has tried to portray a section of the society as he felt it to be, and he disclaims any further objective. This is as it ought to be. The story is woven round the character of Prabhakar, who is a high-souled young man keen on doing the right thing by his conscience, and never thinking any sacrifice too great for that. The scene is laid in Bombay in the second decade of this century, and the author has very vividly described the mental and cultural outlook. as well as the mannerisms and foibles of his characters. He has done this mainly through the medium of dialogue, which makes the perusal of the novel both pleasant and piquant.

One would have wished the author to have been more sparing in his use of melodramatic episodes. Melodrama which might tickle one while reading a honest-to-goodness thriller, only becomes annoying in a book of this type. In the very beginning we are treated to a highly sensational rescue of the hercine (if Kalindi is the heroine,) from a gang of ruffians by the hero. Ere the reader is able to gulp down this Pearl-White-piece. the heroine is again abducted. which, if definitely hard upon the innocent girl, is harder still for the unsuspecting reader.

Not content with those two highlights however, the author must needs involve his hero first in an outrage of modesty charge and as a climax into a murder as well, and thus finally break the discriminating reader's back! The apologia which the author has entered into in the introduction for this far-fetched farrago,—on the authority of the inevitable Aristotle of course, only shows that he is uncomfortably conscious of those lapses into cheap sensation. And in that consciousness lies hope for the future! We do hope that in the sequences to this volume which he has promised Mr. Naik will try to be less garish and more true to the essential verities of life.

N. J.

BHAVLEKHA Edited by Rajkumari Akkasaheb Pant, Aundh.

This is a charming collection of verse, hailing from Aundh and edited by the gifted grand-daughter of the Chief of Aundh. The poets whose poems are included in this book all belong to the Oundh State, and though thus, it has a provincial aspect, its choice of field is not restricted. The poems range from the humorous to the serious, and from the patriotic to the philosophical. Another interesting fact is that many of the pieces owe their authorship to the fair sex, a fact which must gladden the heart of the Muse. The contributions of the Rajkumari herself must deserve special mention in this connection. About the merits of the individual poets this is hardly the place to dilate upon. And anyway this work has already been done authoritatively by "Gireesh" in his introduction.

N. J.

(Continued on page 20).

"GONG OF SHIVA"

GONG OF SHIVA by Dewan Sharar. (Published by Harrap and Co., London, Price 7/6).

"The book gives us, indeed, a fascinating picture of the ferment in progress in India, not in the political arena but in the more significant sphere of the social outlook of the Hindu people" says the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, in his review of the above book.

The author, Dewan Sharar is not new to Indians, as his play "Karma" must be still fresh in the memory of many. Besides, he has written several short stories and there is no doubt that the above book will add to his reputation.

"Gong of Shiva" depicts the revolution that is in progress in the social life of educated classes of India. The idea of a girl from a Brahmin family marrying a "Baniya" is considered a great sin in the same way old Hindu Society could not tolerate a widow thinking of remarrying. But as days have advanced youth—both boys and girls—are slowly throwing away their shackles by looking at things themselves rather than looking at them through the eyes of their olders as had been in vogue in days gone-by. There is no doubt that the majority of Hindus still believe that inter-caste marriage or widow-remarriage is a sin but there is no doubt that the belief is slowly dying out.

Dewan Sharar has, in a masterly way, conveyed to the readers, now the revolution is slowly transforming the social customs of Hindus. The scene of the above story is a town in the Punjab. The daughter of the Purohit of the Shiva temple falls in love with the son of the richest merchant of the town while the daughter of the merchant falls in love with a brilliant student, who is poor. Social customs prevalent in Hindu Society prevent the couple from being married to their lovers. Both the girls are married away to men whom they do not like. Both of them accept the position philosophically. The merchant's daughter is married to a drunkard and a moral wreck while the Purchit's daughter is married to a man who is old enough to be her father. Before a year is out both the girls become widows. Both of them boldly defy Society and its man-made selfish laws and marry their chosen partners.

One has to read the book to appreciate it.

A. S. E.

LENIN ON BOLSHEVISM

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE BOLSHEVIK PARTY: By V. I. Lenin: International Publishers, New York:

This is volume II of Lenin's selected works and covers the period from 1900 to 1904. It was the period when he drafted the programme, organisational principles and the tactics of revolutionary Social Democracy. The volume is divided into two divisions—the "Iskra" period and the Party Congress period with the struggle between the majority and the minority.

"Iskra" was founded in 1900 at the end of the "dispersion" and "vascillation" period. "Iskra" stood for revolutionary Marxism and became the revolutionary centre of the Bolsheviks. These writings have a great importance for their historic value. He formulates the revolutionary theory for a centralised Party as opposed to "Economism" which was the main trend of Social Democracy in 1900-02. Lenin describes it as an "epitome of Iskraist tactics and Iskra's organisational policy."

Part 2 of the volume deals with the second Party Congress and of the split in the Russian Social Democratic Party. This is of special significance for it was here that Bolshevism took shape breaking with "opportunism" in Russia and later with the Second International and ultimately to the formation of the Third Communist International. The period which followed this rupture was in reality the transition period before the outbreak of the revolution. Writing on the struggle between the two wings Lenin says:

"When we look at the struggle between the two tendencies in Russian Marxism and in Russian Social Democracy during those twelve years, the conclusion forces itself upon us that "Legal Marxism". "Economism" and "Menshevism" are different manifestations of the same historical tendency."

Writing on the "Iskra" he says: "The role of a paper is not confined solely to the spreading of ideas, to political education and to attracting political allies. A paper is not merely a collective organiser. In this respect it can be compared to the scaffolding erected around a building in construction; it marks the contours of the structure and facilitates communication between the builders, permitting them to distribute the work and to view the common results achieved by their organised labour. With the aid of and around a paper there will automatically develop an organisation that will engage not only in local activities, but also in regular general work."

The main theme of the book, "What Is to be Done", covers with a most masterly hand every aspect of the revolutionary movement, from Engel's thesis on the importance of the struggle to training in revolutionary activity. It is, indeed, a work of genius. Almost every aspect of the struggle finds a place, with a clear analysis of each. His treatise on organisation and organisation of workers and revolutionaries is masterly and is a fund of information and instruction to all workers. He has also clearly exposed primitive methods and economism. He writes in "Iskra." "The term 'primitive methods' embraces something more than a mere lack of training; it means the restrictedness of revolutionary work generally, a failure to understand that a good organisation of revolutionaries cannot be built up on the basis of such restricted work, and lastly—and most important—it means the attempts to justify this restrictedness and elevate it to a special theory, i.e., subservience to spontaneity in this matter also." The following passage is of special interest: "In countries where political liberty exists, the distinction between a Trade Union and a political organisation is clear. . . . In Russia, however, the yoke of autocracy appears at first glance to obliterate all distinctions between a Social Democratic organisation and Trade Unions because 'all' workers' unions and 'all' circles are prohibited, and because the principal manifestation and weapon of the workers' economic struggle—the Strike—is regarded as a criminal offence. Conditions in our country, therefore, impel the workers to concern themselves with political questions."

K C.

LIFE OF RAMDAS SWAMI

SHRI SAMARTHA CHARITRA. By Jagannath Raghunath Ajgaonkar. Published by Keshav Bhikaji Dhavale, at Shri Samarth Sadan, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay. Price Ans. 8.

This is a short biography in Marathi of Shri Ramdas Swami, the great patriot-saint of Maharashtra and contemporary of Shivaji. The name of Ramdas Swami, who is also otherwise known as Shri Samarth, has become a household word in Maharashtra, through his writings and sayings as well as through the propagation of his teachings by his disciples and followers. He exercised a most powerful influence on Shivaji and through him on the politics of the Maratha Empire in its early days. The founder of the Maratha Empire held him in such profound veneration that once the former made a formal renunciation of the entire empire in favour of the latter, in a black and white document, which, however, the Swami returned to Shivaji, adjuring him to rule the empire justly and well, as a sacred trust. Ramdas Swami's teachings were strongly tinged with political sentiments, he being a passionate protagonist of the ideal of a united and sovereign Maharashtra Empire.

But the Swami was preeminently a spiritual teacher and as such is held in the highest veneration throughout Maharashtra, ranking with Tukaram, who was his contemporary, and other reputed saints of the Deccan. Like the latter, he was a poet and has left voluminous compositions behind him almost all of which are of a religious and philosophical character. He lived up to the advanced age of 74, passing away in 1681, a year after the demise of Shivaji. The times in which he lived were stirring ones, politically as well as culturally, and his contribution to the uplift of Maharashtra of his days was second only to that of Shivaji. The life-story of such a dynamic personality will always be interesting to students of Indian history and Mr. Ajgaonkar has told the story of the Swami's career, in the compass of a hundred and odd pages, in a lucid and attractive manner, which holds the interest of the reader to the end. The author is well-known as the author of the series of biographies of Maharashtrian poets, which have become standard works on the subject. The present sketch embodies in a condensed form, all the information so far available about the Swami, and should prove a safe guide to a more detailed study of his career and place in history.

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Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

CHINESE ART IN LONDON—"THE SERVICE" IN WESTERN INDIA—ITS CULTURAL DECLINE—"IDEALS" TO ORDER—FOR MR. FIELDON—SIR HENRY CRAIK MISSES OPPORTUNITY—TO MEET—THE UBIQITOUS INSTITUTE BOGEY.

The proposed loan from the New Delhi Museum of the Stein Collections for the exhibition of Chinese Art has been, it is reported, sanctioned by the Government of India. Not only are the exhibits offered but the costly expenditure of transit and insurance and risk incurred by India. Why? Is it to educate the West in "Oriental" art? Or is it to bring the East and West together? Or is it to stimulate respect and understanding in the fundamentals of art which the heritage of the world offers? None of these benevolent aims could be served by the loan and the expenditure. It is futile, if not entirely foolish, to educate the West in "Oriental" art when the "Orient" is itself left only to gramophone non-"Oriental" experts. The Stein Collections, at less cost and risk and with greater effect could have been made to serve the art and cultural necessities nearer home in India. They could have been loaned to the different provinces in India. This would be, of course, recognised by the Government of India as rank heresy. Therefore, the provinces in India remain as innocent of the great art treasures at Delhi as they remain innocent of all knowledge of the reason of their loan to London.

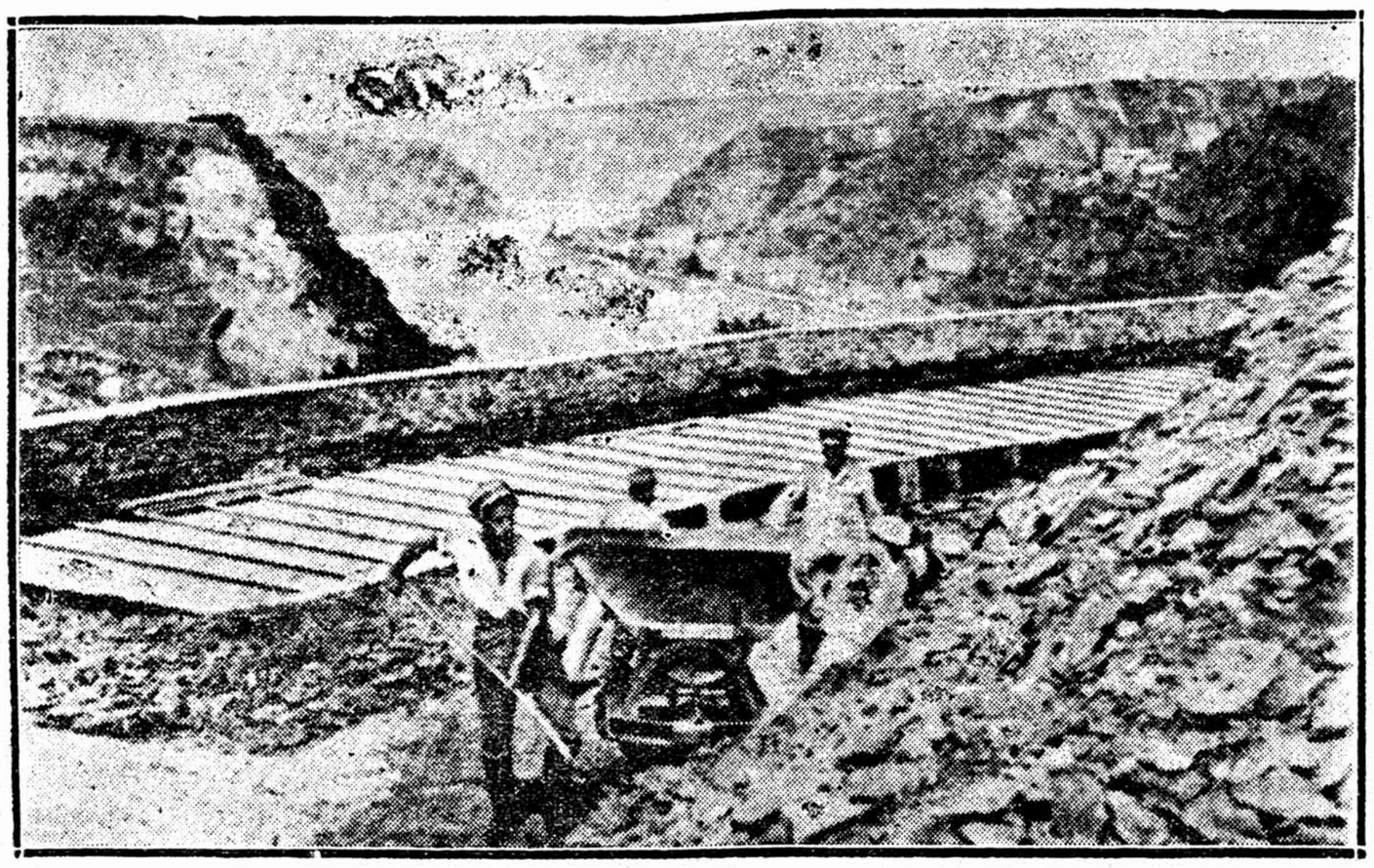
NOT ON THE LEVEL.

The East is not, as my American friends would expressively suggest, treated "on the level," by the West. It is, consequently, futile to pretend to bring them together. Finally, no understanding of the universal fundamentals of art could be reached if the present intellectual and cultural conditions cannot, as they do not, prompt their dispassionate examination. The generation of "Oriental" scholars which, within its historic limits, attempted to initiate the examination has been followed by a generation whose mental approach now crystalizes itself into the inelasticity of petty coteries. The "Service" in India had also its initiative and the lofty spirit of scholarship. Nowhere is the decline of that scholarly spirit and culture so transparent and so rapid as in Western India. The "Service" here is still privileged but is no longer respected for its cultural insight or status. We still find in active association the names from the "Service" with the art and cultural movements in Bengal. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Brown, for example, still gallantly champion the sole and only school of Indian architecture!

BARVE CHAMPIONSHIP.

And this brave family's championship, however partisan has at least this merit that it is obviously associated with the present conditions of art in India. But Bombay has the singular misfortune of discovering its "friends" only after they have placed their active years and six-thousand miles of sea away from the Presidency. Prof. Rawlinson's recent appeal for the exhibition of Indian art in London is an instructive episode. It is one of many similarly instructive episodes. Prof. Rawlinson's interest and endeavour so long as he was actively serving this Presidency were like many of the members of the "Service" an unknown quantity to the world of art in Bombay. Like many from the Presidency of the "Service" who figure prominently in the London ways and by-ways of "Oriental" culture, Prof. Rawlinson has suddenly burst out with a passionate feeling for Indian art. Indian art is, as every intelligent student knows, an intellectual pastime in London. It is, occasionally, a morbid pre-occupation.

OPEN-AIR THEATRE, GERMANY



One of the most beautiful open-air theatres under construction at Lorebi alongside the river Rhine. The work of construction is executed by members of the Labour Front.

SOCIAL TRIFLE.

But when it degenerates, as it threatens to, into a social trifle, a pretext to bring retired benevolence to brood over its unquestionable impotance, it is positively a danger signal. For some strange and inexplicable reason this stale London atmosphere seems to have been transplanted wholesale for Bombay. Quite alert and otherwise intelligent people find themselves accustomed to listen and respect to superannuated elegance which innocent of all information and live contact with art conditions anywhere in India least of all in Bombay, presumably, airs its final opinions on Indian art and culture. These percolate to some of the most "judicious" quarters. This is not at all to suggest that the "Service" as it is constituted at present is indispensable for the future of Indian art. It is just as well that we learnt, as we are beginning to, to define and solve our problems first-hand. I am only sorry for the "Service" whose intimacy with elegantly-placed diners out is losing for it its intellectual reputation and cultural prestige. And, I may assure it is not the "temper of Indian nationalism" which prompts me to say so. It was not the "temper of Indian nationalism" which prompted an English "Critic" to describe the methods of British Broadcasting as "timid, conventional and bureaucratic."

FEEBLE ECHOES.

Their feeble translation six thousand miles across the ocean has been magnified locally as Broadcasting "ideals" and so long as the authorities live up to this "laudable objective," there can be, we are assured, "no possible complaint about the service." "Enough advice" has been given to the authorities by "the press in India" about commercialism in broadcasting. If "ever they transgress and invade the privileges of the newspaper . . . ." Will they ever? —Remember "The Press in India!"

THE PERPETUAL MORAL.

The time may vary the occasion may vary the instrument may vary but the refrain is the same, the text and the moral are identical. If Hollywood is taking liberties with Indian sentiments, it is due to lack of a Film Institute. If the Censor is behaving badly, the moral is—Film Institute.

If Indian pictures are not what they should be the same cause and effect may be traced—lack of a Film Institute. If we do not get enough good pictures from Elstree—moral, lack of a Film Institute. As I said, the occasions vary, the pretexts vary but the refrain of the song, the moral of the sermon is identical—the Film Institute in India. Sir Henry Craik lost, we are wisely pointed out, "a valuable opportunity." Why? Here is the real reason. The British Film Institute has a panel for the Dominions and India but it "finds great difficulty in communicating with India because there is no parallel body with which it can co-operate in the country." That is, in brief and unvarnished English, there is no institution in India that can as its subordinate gramophone its wishes.

MORE "OFFICIAL" CENSORS.

Perhaps, India is far too premature for the proposed "officially recognised" body of censors. Perhaps, it is already having some hard thinking as to why there have been no non-English films worthy to be seen in India. Probably, the proposed subordinate central film institute might give us the reasoned apology, but not the films outside Elstree and on sufferance Hollywood.

THE OPEN-AIR THEATRE

It cannot be said that Germany is ideally suited for the production of plays in the open air, due to the fact that the pleasure of the audience is all too often spoiled by sudden heavy showers of rain. In spite of this, however, the open-air theatre enjoys a great and increasing popularity. During the last generation many such theatres have been built in suitable places and the Government of the Third Reich is now lending great support to these efforts.

It is interesting to go into the reasons for this open-air movement in the theatre world. For a long time it has been felt that unlimited space, open air and natural lighting must enhance the value of any play and must certainly have a powerful effect upon the actors. The selection of the play must also be greatly influenced by its performance in the open air: the drawing-room play, for example, cuts so poor a figure that it cannot appear at all.

All the same, many mistakes have been made in the past in the selection of plays. In most of these open-air theatres dramatic works written centuries ago for the indoor theatre were produced, whereas it is clear that open-air theatres demand the writing of special plays.

The most important and most beautiful of these so-called "Thing-Places" is the one which has just been dedicated on the Heiligen Berg (Holy Mountain) near Heidelberg, from whence one can see right over to the Rhine plain and the hills of the Odenwald. The vast amphitheatre has been hewn from the red rocks and the stage is built of red stone and protected by a high wall. The first play to be performed here was Kurt Heynicke's "Weg ins Reich" (Way into the State). The theme of this play, which is in three acts, is that the good of the many must be put before that of the individual. The second act shows how this theory works out in practice, and the first and last acts deal abstractly with this idea. For the many thousands who saw this performance, it will remain as an unforgettable experience.

Lother Muthel, who produced this play, is certainly the most remarkable producer in Germany to-day, and he expressed in an interview his ideas regarding the principles and aims of the Thing Play.

"A Thing Play", he said, "is something quite different from the ordinary open-air theatre performance, and in order to understand it, we must realise what was its origin. A "Thing" to our ancestors, the ancient Germans, meant an assembly at which people reached decisions after intensive discussions. A "Thing Play" must therefore mean a serious argument, carried to its conclusion before the eyes and ears of the masses: a battle of ideas, the revelation of a point of view and pressing forward to a solution. The play must end in the rejoicing of the entire audience at the achieved solution. I myself persuaded Heynicke to write his play "Weg ins Reich" along these lines and a considerable amount of alteration was needed before we were satisfied

(Continued on page 29)

WALKING THROUGH FIRE

Young Kashmiri Sets Extraordinary Riddle To British Scientific Circles By Walking Bare-foot Along Trench Of Red-hot Embers Without Least Injury To Feet

A full account of the demonstration of Fire-Walking, given on Sept. 17th by the young Kashmiri, Khuda Bux, in a Surrey village, in the presence of a large gathering which included members of the London University Council of Psychical Research is contributed to the "Listener," by Mr. Harry Price. This was the first time that this amazing feat was performed in England in modern times. We publish below Mr. Price's account, along with some of the illustrations accompanying the same as well the "Manchester Guardian's" comments on the demonstration.

Two tons of oak logs; one ton of firewood; half a load of oak charcoal; ten gallons of paraffin; twenty-five copies of "The Times" —and a box of matches. This was the incendiary material used in the first Fire-Walk (just staged at Carshalton, Surrey) ever seen in Great Britain. Khuda Bux ('Professor K.B. Duke'), the Kashmiri magician, walked barefooted over more than three tons of wood reduced to red-hot embers which had been burning and smouldering for several hours. The test attracted a distinguished company of scientists, and important data were secured concerning the technique of fire-walking.

One thing we discovered was that staging a fire-walk takes a good deal of organising, much hard work and many hours' preparation. Though the walk did not take place until nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon, most of the day and all the previous evening were spent on making things ready.

The trench itself took one man six hours to dig. It was 25-feet long, 3-feet wide and 12-inches deep. In my account of Khuda Bux 'eyeless sight' performance, which was published in "The Listener" for August 7, I suggested that our trench would be 30-yards long, 10-feet wide and 12-inches deep. Even to have half-filled this great trough with burning embers would have taken nearly fifty tons of wood! Fortunately, I consulted several works which gave accounts of fire-walks, both in India and elsewhere, and found that the trench we finally dug was about the average size.

Preparations Overnight

By the merest chance, we decided to lay the fire overnight. It took four people two-and-a-half hours to do this. And they worked hard. First of all, sheets of back issues of "The Times" were rolled into balls and these formed the bottom layer in the trench. Then a ton of firewood (packing-cases, broken up), staves or sticks, were interlaced criss-cross along the whole of the trench. Over the firewood were placed about three hundred oak logs built ridge fashion with the apex of the ridge running parallel with the trench. A couple of tarpaulins were placed over the whole as a protection from possible rain.

As no native of this country has had any experience in making fire trenches, we were in a quandary as to when to light the fire. How long would three tons of wood take to burn into red-hot embers? Khuda Bux himself was rather uncertain, as he had no experience in burning seasoned oak logs. The wood they burn in India for ceremonial fire-walks is of a certain kind; it is very hard and slow-burning. However, we judged that between three and four hours were necessary to reduce the wood so at 11 o'clock on the morning of the test the officials assembled to ignite the mass.

We found that it was not at all an easy matter to light a huge bonfire buried in a trench. After two or three futile attempts with matches, we decided that we needed the paraffin which we had provided for such an emergency. Using an enamel garage jug, we soused the logs with paraffin, using one gallon for every 2-1|2 feet. At 11-20 I ceremoniously applied a match at one end, and in five minutes the trench was a blazing inferno of flames and oily smoke which almost choked the by-standers. We had lighted the great fire.

Mr. Digby Moynagh tries to do th[illegible] fire-walk a couple of steps only.

Khuda Bux walking in the trench in the glowing charcoal.

Testing The Fire

The flames soon died down; the smoke cleared away, and the merry crackling of the stratum of firewood told us that all was well. We piled on the remainder of the logs. Fortunately, our combustible material was dry, and in thirty minutes the logs themselves were well alight, and it was impossible to stand closer to the trench than three feet. At 12-10, one could not stand within six feet of the fire without feeling uncomfortably hot.

By the time the fire had been burning an hour, the logs had settled down, owing to the pine firewood having been reduced to ashes. The oak logs were converted into red embers covered with a pure white ash, and were slowly burning through. At 12-45, Khuda Bux removed his shoes and socks in order to 'test the fire.' He planted one bare foot in the middle of the embers and stepped across the trench. He said it was all right, but too much unburnt wood, and not enough fire. Immediately before Khuda Bux stepped into the trench, I threw on the fire a piece of writing paper: it took exactly three seconds to ignite. At 12-55 the Kashmiri again stepped into the trench with his bare foot and pronounced it 'fine.' He then said it was time to put on the top layer of forest-burnt charcoal, which we did. The charcoal was the purest we could find, and, to test its quality, Khuda Bux ate a piece and said it was 'good.'

The fire was now a mass of red-hot glowing logs, and one could not stand near it for more than a few seconds at a time. We had one or two helpers, raking and smoothing out the embers, and they had to use wooden shields to protect their faces from the intense heat. At one o'clock, a piece of white paper dropped into the trench burst into flames upon contact. I tried to take a close-up of the trench with my cinematograph camera, but found I could not get near enough. As the fire was now becoming perfect for the test, we decided to leave it and have some lunch.

Fallacy About Fasting

If we discovered nothing else during our test, we learnt that fire-walkers 'eat.' We all had a square meal, and although Khuda Bux's religion precluded his taking any animal food, he consumed a light lunch. There was no question of his having to fast in order to walk on red-hot embers: 'That is a fallacy,' he said.

We arrived back at Carshalton at 2-30, and found that our fire was a glowing mass of red and black embers. We also discovered

Digestive Tonic

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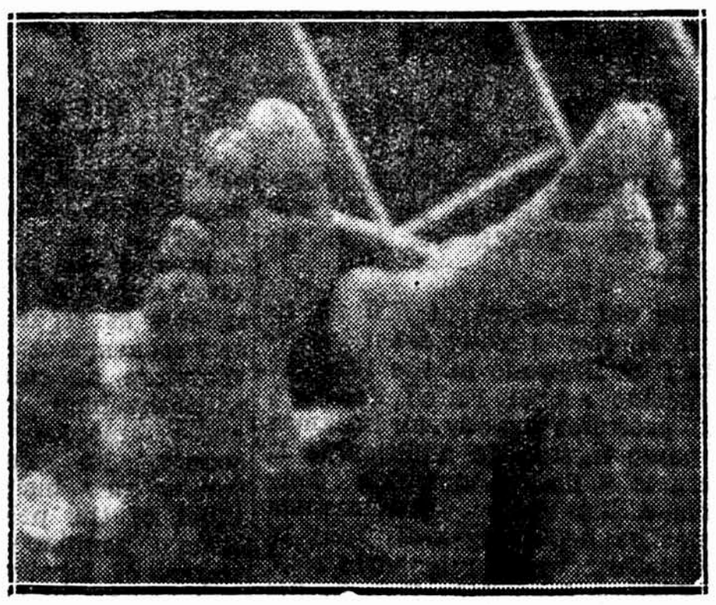
BRAKSHASAVA

FREE:- Cup with Quart Bottle.

The trench after the wood had burned down to red-hot charcoal and ashes.



Close-up of the soles of Khuda Bux's feet immediately after the fire-walk.

with some astonishment that our three tons of wood had been reduced to such an extent that the layer of fire was only about three inches. This rather upset Khuda Bux, who likes at least nine inches of embers in which to bury his feet. He could give no clear reason for this, but said it was much more difficult to walk on a thin layer of fire. It appears to be part of the technique of fire-walking, and is a very important point for future research. Curiously enough, unless the bottom of the trench is completely covered with live embers, Khuda Bux cannot walk on it: it just burns him, though an observer would imagine that the bare base of the trench was not nearly so hot as the glowing embers. In order to make the layer of fire thicker, we raked the embers from one end, piling them on to the centre of the trench, which was now shortened to about 20 feet.

At 2-45, we were ready for the test. A number of scientists and others had arrived and the company included Mr. R. S. Lambert, the Editor of "The Listener"; Mr. Digby Moynagh, the Editor of "St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal"; Dr. T.E. Banks, Professor C. R. Darling, the physicist, an Oxford physician, a well-known professor, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. L. Dribbell and others. Khuda Bux said he was ready to demonstrate, and donned a long black frock coat for the performance.

Examination Of Feet

Before the test commenced, it was necessary that Khuda Bux should be medically examined. A most important part of this examination was the inspection of his feet. Our physician and the professor took several swabs and pronounced his feet normal, except that the epidermis was rather thick. In my opinion, the epidermis was thin and tender. Of course Khuda Bux always wears shoes, so there is no question of the skin having become hardened through walking barefoot for long periods. But Khuda Bux admits having done the Fire-Walk in India six times a day, during carnival week, for several years. This was at some religious festival. So it is probable that his feet have become accustomed to walking on fire in consequence. Otherwise, they showed no abnormality. His right foot was washed, and it is quite certain that no preparation or chemical was used to render him immune from burns. His feet were photographed before and after the demonstration, and other scientific tests and photographs were made and valuable data acquired. The various reports have not yet been received, but it is hoped to publish them at a later date.

The Historic Walk

Before Khuda Bux stepped into the trench, he carefully brushed away the ash from the embers. Sometimes he uses a fan for this purpose. Whatever else we discovered on this historic afternoon, we proved quite definitely that the ash plays no part in forming an insulating layer between the feet and the fire. Khuda Bux will not walk on ash: he prefers the red embers. Khuda Bux stepped into the trench four times with a maximum of four steps during the first 'walk'. He did not run, but walked fairly quickly. Unfortunately, the fire was not quite to his liking, as it was too shallow. At our next test, we shall have to burn six or eight tons of wood. In places, the fire had burnt down to the ground, and this worried him. 'I 'must' have thick fire to walk in,' he reiterated. But he did his best, and it was our fault that we did not have a fire that he could wade through. After the last trial, I threw in several pieces of paper, and they burnt on contact with the embers. A'so, the trench was so hot, that one could not go near it in—comfort. After the fourth trial, Khuda Bux decided that he would not 'walk' again, as the fire was not thick enough. After the final 'walk', his feet were examined and photographed: they were not affected in any way, and there was not a suspicion of a blister.

Cotton Test

After Khuda Bux had demonstrated that fire-walking is a possibility, we applied the 'cotton test' to the fire. It is well-known that the human flesh scorches at lower temperature than cotton cloth. So we procured a wooden "foot" (attached to a rod), and wrapped it with calico. Imitating a person walking, we placed the wooden 'foot' to the embers over which Khuda Bux had just walked. In one second, the calico was scorched; in two-and-a-half seconds, the cotton was burnt through in several places. There was no question of the fire not being hot! The temperature of the heat above the fire was a'so taken, and I hope to have the result of this test later

After the cotton test, Mr. Digby Moynagh removed his shoes and socks and momentarily placed one bare foot against the embers. He said it was 'hot,' and half-an-hour later his foot still tingled. Not satisfied with the result, the fied with this test, he suggested to the medical men present that he should walk in the trench. After some consultation, they advised him not to. Khuda Bux also warned him against making the attempt. Mr. Moynagh asked me what he should do. Although naturally I was averse to his burning himself, as Mr. Moynagh was anxious to make the experiment, I consented. It was necessary in the interests of science that some one should do the identical walk at the same time as Khuda Bux, with the same fire and under identical conditions. I will take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Moynagh for his courageous and public-spirited action.

Mr. Moynagh again removed his shoes and socks and, after a moment's hesitation, stepped boldly into the fire, and walked two paces before jumping out. He was in the trench about four seconds. He said that it was hot, and that his feet tingled. For some time he felt nothing further, but in thirty minutes blisters had formed on the soles of his feet and he had to receive attention at the hands of the trained nurse who was in readiness in case of accidents. I am afraid, he was badly burned, and that he will feel the effects of his fire-walking adventure for some time to come. I examined the soles of his feet, and the epidermis seemed fairly thick and hard. I am sure that my own feet would have been still more badly burned. Mr. Moynagh's performance concluded the afternoon's programme (it was nearly five o'clock) except that Khuda Bux gave us a demonstration of his so-called 'eyeless sight' faculty, which impressed every person, who witnessed it. I have already described his performance in my article 'The Man With the X-Ray Eyes.'

What The Test Proved

It now only remains for me to say what we thought of the experiment. Undoubtedly, Khuda Bux walked on the fire, and it is equally true that he was not burnt. If we have not completely solved the riddle of fire-walking, at least we have narrowed the inquiry. We have proved that the feat is not dependent upon there being ash on the fire: on the contrary, considerable pains were taken to get rid of the ash, which is 'not' utilised as an insulator between fire and feet. We proved that—in the case of Khuda Bux—fasting is not necessary, and that he does not have to work himself up into an exalted or ecstatic condition: he was so unconcerned that he might have been walking across the room. We proved that there was no trickery in the Kashmiri's performance, which was perfectly straightforward, and that no preparation of the feet is necessary.

So what is the secret of the fire walk? Three alternatives are left to us: (a) that it is done by 'faith'; (b) that the callosity of the skin is responsible for the absence of burning or pain during the momentary contact of the feet with the embers; (c) that a knack in placing the feet, coupled with a fairly thick epidermis, is the cause of Khuda Bux's immunity from burns. Or perhaps, there is a way in arranging the fire in such a manner that—with courage—one can walk through the embers without being burnt. Khuda Bux was unhappy about the fire we prepared for him, and it must be admitted that he did not stay in the trench very long. But we are grateful to him for the demonstration, which will become historic.

We did not prove that Khuda Bux can transfer his immunity from burns to other persons. He claims to do this, and I hope that at our next test he will demonstrate that it can be done. In the traditional Indian Fire-Walk, it is a common sight to see a troupe of devotees following their leader or priest through the trench: they emerge unscathed.

Transference Of Immunity

We hope to acquire some valuable knowledge resulting from our experiments. The thermal conductivity of the ash will be ascertained, but as this is a laboratory job, it could not be done 'in situ.' In any case, there is no evidence that the ash plays any part in the performance. But the wood and charcoal have to be of a certain quality, and this may have some bearing on Khuda Bux's ability to perform the Walk. He informed me that the only thing that will burn him is cow dung. One piece in a fire, would, he said, make it impossible for him to do the Walk. The reason is that a cow is an unclean animal to a Muhammadan.

I will conclude my report on the fire-walk by informing those readers who insist upon knowing how much things cost that we expended about £10 (material and labour only) in preparing the fire. The total cost of staging the experiment, including photography, cinematograph films, incidental expenses, etc.. was £40. It was a somewhat expensive bonfire! In addition, we spoilt a perfectly good lawn, and I am grateful to

(Continued on page 27)

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

URDU PUBLICATIONS

"DO KHUDAI KHIDMATGAR."—Translated by Mahmud Ali Khan. Can be had from either the Maktaba-e-Jamia, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi, or the "Hindustan Times," Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 90. Paper cover. Annas 12.

This little interesting book depicting the life-sketch of two Khudai Khimatgars, viz., Dr. Khan Sahib and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, was originally written by Mr. Mahadev Desai in English and now Mr. Mahmud Khan has rendered the same into Urdu. The language of the translation is clear chaste and in every way creditable. The style of the book is as powerful as it is inspiring and it is so engaging that one cannot leave it without finishing it. After perusing the book one cannot help admiring the loftiness and sublimity of the personal character of the Khan Brothers.

There are, indeed, very few persons in India who have suffered like the Khan Brothers in the sacred cause of the country, barring the honourable exception of the family of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. The great sacrifices and sufferings of these two Muslim leaders will certainly serve as a beacon-light to the generations to come.

The book which is a valuable addition to the Urdu literature, is adorned with several photographs and a map of the Frontier Province to enable the readers to locate the places connected with the life of these two Khudai Khidmatgars. The general get-up is quite to the mark.

"GHALIB KE SAU SHE'R."—Compiled by Mahmud Ali Khan. Maktaba-e-Jamia, Delhi. Pocket size. Pp. 37. Annas 4.

The idea underlying this useful series is to acquaint the readers with the best couplets of the most well-known poets. So far such selections from the works of Mir, Hasrat, Jigar, Asghar and Josh have been published and it is gratifying to see that the Urdu-knowing public has appreciated this attempt. These booklets are meant for persons who cannot afford to find time to go through bulky "dirvans." Each booklet is prefaced with an account of the poet concerned. The 100 couplets of Mirza Ghalib as contained in this booklet, are indeed some of his best.

"RASUL-E-JAHAN."—By K. S. Maulvi Muhammad Zafar, M.A., LL.B., Secretary, Anjuman-e-Rafiq-ul-Islam, Gurgaon. Pocket size. Pp. 156. Annas 2.

The book under notice is a readable life of the Prophet of Islam and is meant mainly for children. The style is simple and the way in which it has been written is bound to impress the little folks. It contains nothing unauthentic about the Prophet which is in itself a great achievement. The book is equally useful for elderly persons.

"Malayan Symphony," is the record of a six months' motoring journey through British Malaya Siam, Sumatra, Java, and the Island of Bali.

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SHIVAJI'S BAKHAR

SHIVAJI'S BAKHAR, EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY M. M. KOTASTHANE. PRICE RE. 1, BOMBAY.

This old account of Shivaji in Marathi has already been published by Rajwade in the Prabhat Magazine as "91 Kalmi Bakhar", and possesses exactly 91 Kalamas or paras in it. In addition to it there is a first part which contains a list of ten Maharashtra dynasties beginning with that of Yudhisthira which reigned in total 3926 years from 3102 B.C. to 824 A.D. and of Muslim dynasties reigning for 914 years from 82-A.D. to 1738 A.D. This part is of very little historical value and occupies first twelve pages. The second part is Shivaji's Bakhar and occupies pages from 13 to 54 and is as stated the old 91 Kalmi Bakhar. The third and last part is more or less an appendix containing six pages from 54 to 60 and giving lists of some generals and mujumdars and a short chronology of Shivaji, his successors and the Peshwas till 1818 when the English planted their flag in Polona. There are five variants of this bakhar—those published by Parasnis in Bharatvarsha, Rajwade in Prabhat, Sane in Kavyetihasa, Forrest's translation in his selections, and Sarkar's in "Modern Review". They differ from each other in many respectes and are written at various times.

The original of these bakhars was a detailed account of Shivaji's history in the possession of Dattajipant Waknis who was Shivaji's chronicler. One Khandoji, son of Annaji Rangnath Malkare, is said to have made a copy of his father's copy of the original. Whether these copies were exact or abreviated we have no definite information as the original of Dattaji Waknis is not found. Khandoji brings in his father's name into this account at seven places. He has evidently tampered with the original and has added fresh and false details in various places. The account, therefore, is not very reliable unless we find it corroborated by more reliable evidence. Jadunath Sarkar says its substratum is of high historical value which we would get after correcting names and dates and weeding out loose traditions. Then which is that substratum? It can only supplement Sabhasad not supersede it. The value of these Marathi bakhars is very well discussed by Rajwade in his fourth volume of historical documents of the Marathas, and also by other historians. They say that they are not very reliable as regards dates, names, and sequence of events and should therefore be carefully scrutinised with the help of contemporary and more reliable accounts. No doubt they give you an insight into the mind of the people and preserve some genuine traditions and stories of loyalty, heroic deeds and homely incidents which could never have been recorded by foreign writers in their letters or accounts.

This book is very badly edited. The editor does not even know the elements of historical editing and hence the value of the book is largely diminished. Mr. Wakaskar has already done this work of editing the 91 Kalmi Bakhar in 1930 in a much better fashion. But he also has not fully examined the contents of his comparative collection of five variants of this bakhar nor given us Sarkar's substratum. For example he holds the view that Shivaji's birth date (Shake 1549 or 1627 A.D.) as given in this bakhar is correct. He severely criticises the new date (Shake 1551 or 1630 A.D.) as a concoction. Now if he had cared to study the Kalam or para 24 of this Bakhar which he has edited he would have found it stated there that Shivaji was seventeen years of age when Dadaji Konddev died. This event took place according to Mr. Wakaskar in May-June 1647 A.D. which date is correct. Then Shivaji must have been born in 1630 A.D. A historian who edits a document, criticises others and gives his own opinion as correct, must satisfactorily explain facts which are against his own view. I think that the birth date, Shake 1549, is an interpolation. We are not sure of the date of the composition of this bakhar as a whole. Hence what is old and original and what is new and interpolated cannot be easily known.

One importance of this newly printed bakhar is that it contains the 51st Kalam or para which is not found in Rajwade's edition. It has however made a mistake in splitting 91st Kalam into two. Hence a new 92nd Kalam has arisen. In this and Rajwade's edition there are hardly any serious differences.

S. V. P.

A Sanskrit Tamil Monthly

Prasanna Laxmi—(a Sanskrit Tamil Monthly from Madras devoted to Hindu religion and culture)—is a welcome addition to the few serious periodicals of South India inasmuch as it aspires to make a courgeous attempt to present in simple Tamil prose the high tenets of the Hindu Religion and ancient culture which, thanks to the increasing scepticism of the modern age and western materialism, have all but disappeared from the curricula of the school-going boys and girls. The Editor Brahma Sri Krishnamurti Sushil, a learned Sanskrit scholar and Pundit seems to be highly competent from what we see in the present issue, in fulfilling the purpose which the monthly has in view.

Balvinodmala

We have received three Gujarati publications No. 15, 16 and 17 of the Bal-vinodmala series which are specially intended for children. The style, illustrations and getup of these three numbers are up of these three numbers are attractive. The children's literature is making a good progress in Gujarat. These books are published by Nagardas I. Patel, Malad, Bombay and each one is priced annas three.

"Progressive India"

"PROGRESSIVE INDIA": AUG. 1935.—This journal is gradually making a name for itself in Indianic monthly periodicals. The issue for August opens with an article on 'India's Mission and the Resurgence of Nationalism' by K. S R Sastri On similar lines is the theme chosen by Mr. N. Gupta. The article by Mr. Giri on 'Unemployment Problem in India' is of particular topical interest. The two contributions on Germany throw a flood of light upon that country. The excerpts from the foreign and the Indian Press are chosen with discrimination The journal is bound to appeal to a large number of readers.

"Modern Housing," by C. Bauer, is a comprehensive history of housing development The author has studied the finest examples of European housing and prefaces her work with a detailed survey of the failures and accomplishments of the nineteenth-century and pre-war era.

BOOK NOTES

The "Selected Poems" of A. E., with a portrait, which are the dead poet's own choice of the poetry he has written, are to be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

* * * *

In "Flowers of Speech", by Sir J. Squire, the author gives an introduction to the enjoyment of literature. He deals chiefly with words, their sounds and meanings, and with the chief literary forms.

* * * *

A biography of Frederick Delius, the composer, by his sister, is announced by Messrs. Nicholson and Watson. It is an intimate personal portrait, the biography of a brother rather than an estimate of the musician.

* * * *

Hogarth Press will publish "An Autobiographical Study" by Dr. Sigmund Freud, translated by James Strachey. This book should be of great interest, not only as a record of the personal life of the famous psycho-analyst but also as a history of the development of the psycho-analytic movement.

* * * *

Mr. Sinclair Lewis, who has written a new tale in lighter vein for this newspaper, was the first American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. He is 50 years of age. He is best known for his satires on life in the Middle West of America, where he himself, a thin, nervous, red-headed boy, grew up.

* * * *

Mr H. W. Nevinson has given us three autobiographical volumes, "Changes and Chances." "Last Changes, "Last Chances" These three volumes together run to a length of close on half a million words. Their essence has now been distilled into one volume of some 500 pages and this will be published shortly, under the title "Fire of Life" by Gollancz and James Nisbet jointly Mr. Masefield has contributed a preface.

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Strange History Of Ethiopia's 'Bible'

Antique Scroll, Kept In Ark Of Covenant And Jealously Guarded By Priests, Records Glory Of Haile Selassie's Predecessors On Throne For 2000 Years

"It is my belief that in times of trouble a people can defend themselves with their Books as well as with their Guns. And this Book you speak of is the pride of my Realm." (Emperor Menelik II. to the French Minister, M. Hugues Le Roux, after the fateful Battle of Adowa.)

But has 'any' book in any land quite so curious and romantic a story as this one? Like that French envoy, I wanted to see and handle it after Haile Selassie himself had told me of its wanderings when I was in Addis Ababa at his Coronation in 1930. It is not easy to get a sight of that antique scroll, for it is jealously guarded. You must have an Imperial order, under the scarlet Lion Seal, to the Coptic "Abouna," Kyrillos—or at least to his deputy, the "Etcheje," who is the native head of the Church. (writes Mr. Ignatius Phayre in "John O'London's Weekly.")

THE HOLY OF HOLIES

Both of these prelates speak fluent French. You present your letter in the octagonal Cathedral of St. Ghiorghis. The bearded "Abouna" reads and kisses it, then presses the paper to his brow and heart. Now he leads the way to the "Makdas" or Holy of Holies; none but High Priests may enter there.

Standing afar off, the privileged "Feringhee" (foreigner) sees a shrine roll open with a golden key. Within is the "Tabot," or Ark of the Covenant: this is said to be a copy of the one which young Menelik I took away from Jerusalem to establish a new Zion in Ethiopia's old city of Akhsum, near Adowa. And that lad—as legend has it—was the son of Solomon and Makeda, Queen of Sheba, who had crossed the Red Sea to do homage to the richest and wisest of Kings.

"Here," said the Patriarch, proudly, as he put the "Kebra Negast" in my my hand, "is the record of the Glory of our Kings."

TRADITION AND HISTORY.

The parchment is large, a full Abyssinian "kinnd," or one cubit square—say, nineteen inches—and bound in soft gazelle-skin. Marking the Chapters are long ribbons of faded brocade: these and the flexible covers are criss-crossed with thick strips of native gold. This book is a mass of traditions, mixed with true history and folklore. Old Testament tales figure in it; other sources are the later Rabbinical writings and those of Egyptian, Arab, and Ethiopian scribes.

Of its compiler, one "Isaac," little is known; he is said to be a Coptic monk of the Arab invasion-era. He glosses over young Menelik's plot at Solomon's Court and his daring rape of the Ark of Zion. For as the Psalmist said: "Ethiopia had stretched out her hands to God!" Moreover, the Jews—so the "Kebra Negast" declares—had been deemed unworthy custodians of this symbolic Presence of the Most High. So it was fated to cross the Narrow Sea to the Sacred City of the Granite Throne, there to renew the Solomonic line in Akhsum, and banish the Sabaean cult of sun and moon worship.

Abyssinia's rulers swear by this Book as the testament of their own "divine right," much as the Pharaohs at the close of the Fifth Dynasty styled themselves "Sons of Ra," the Sun-God. The people at large—12,000,000 or so of mixed races, of whom one-third are "chattel" slaves recruited from heathen negroid tribes of the hot lowlands—regard this manuscript as a national ikon. While they possess it their independence is secure.

MORE THAN MAN.

It was unknown in Europe until Emmanuel of Portugal, early in the sixteenth century, sent a mission to the half-fabled "Prester John" of Ethiopia. And when James Bruce, the Scots explorer, was trying to find the Nile's source, Ras Mikael of Gondar gave him a copy of it. This passed to the great Bodleian Library in Oxford. It aims to show that Abyssinia's monarch is more than Man—as the Mikado of Japan is, the King of Nepal, and the Dalai Lama of Tibet. To this end the "Kebra Negast" traces the "transplanted" Line of David, from the tenth century B.C. to the tenth century A.D.—or 2,000 unbroken years of royal pedigree!

In war-time this Sacred Book, as well as the Ark itself, must be taken by the Emperor into battle. Once there, a queer ceremony is seen. His Majesty retires to

(Continued on page 39)

The Governor, Gargiya Niwas,
The Bennett College, Beawar,
Sheffield, Rajputana,
England. India.

Dear Governor,

I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. conveying your congratulations on my success at the Final examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. It is mainly due to the excellent reference library of the College, and the promptness, and the keen interest of the College staff taken in me during the period of my studies.

Thanking you, Yours sincerely,

B. D. GARGIYA.

3 LETTERS

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Dear Sir,

I am very pleased to inform you that I appeared for the A.M.I.Mech.E. Examination, and have passed the whole examination.

With best wishes for your continued success,

Yours faithfully,

DUDLEY CLAYTON.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS.

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but still later you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them. There are some people who manufacture an article and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that; we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound, practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it. Yours sincerely,

J. H. Bennett

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"No. 10 Downing Street"

World's Most Interesting Dwelling-House

By JOHN MACLEOD.

There is to be an unusual bicentenary this year—that of the historic No. 10 Downing Street. Since the 23rd of September, 1735 it has been the home of Britain's Prime Ministers.

This is the most remarkable dwelling-house in London—probably in the world. It is the centre from which the far-spreading British Empire has been governed since the days of George II.

No. 10 Downing St. is one of the three houses which form a slender wedge of drab brickwork set in a magnificent block of buildings situated in a little grey street off Whitehall. The impressiveness of a few houses in that narrow cul-de-sac is most striking.

Historic associations alone preserve No. 10 Downing Stret after two centuries of use as an official house. Sir Robert Walpole accepted it as an official home of the First Lord of the Treasury in 1731. Walpole, however, ceased to live in it in 1742, and it was not occupied again for twenty eight years. Lord Grey gave it up again about a hundred years ago, and no Prime Minister lived there until Lord Beaconsfield occupied it in 1877. Gladstone was able to use No. 10 as a home and No. 11 as an office. Mr. Baldwin is working in No. 10 and living in No. 11.

The house has also its American associations. Sir George Downing, an American citizen, and an astute diplomat, bribed his way into Parliament and became Teller of the Exchequer in the days of Charles II. Downing was granted the land on which he built the street called after his name. No. 10 was his London residence, most of which still remains as it was built in 1662. It was to No. 10 Downing Street that the sinking Earl of Chatham was carried from the house of Lords after his delivery of his famous speech on behalf of the slave-driven American Colonists.

On the brass letter-box, in the entrance to the house, the words "First Lord of the Treasury" are almost worn away. But the lion's head-and-ring door-knocker that kept up the 'rat-tat-tat' of the last two centuries attracts the attention at once. The two most important rooms are the Council Chamber on the ground floor and the dining-room on the first floor.

ELABORATELY GUARDED SECRETS.

The Council is, indeed, the World's wonder room. Here Cabinets have met and history has been made since 1856. The room is elaborately guarded when a meeting is in progress, and it can only be approached through an anteroom which is guarded by armed detectives.

This Chamber of mystery has double doors and double windows, so that it is absolutely sound proof. No servant or attendant is allowed to approach within earshot, and no private secretary may put foot within its sacred walls. No spot in London is more isolated than this room.

The room is forty feet long and half as many in width. Its lofty ceiling, supported by four Corinthian columns, gives it an appearance of solid comfort and a touch of real dignity.

The oaken floor is covered with a thick carpet into which the feet sink at each step. The furniture is plain. The massive walls, lined with rows of large official-looking volumes, are finished with a heavy moulded cornice picked out in gold. From three of the five windows the outlook on the Prime Minister's garden is pleasant. The other two overlook the garden of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the first floor, in front, is the dining-room which different events have made famous. The walls are heavily lined with age-polished dusky panels. Here Cabinet dinners are set and the banquet in honour of the Sovereign's birthday is held every year.

Some years ago, during the Suffragette agitation, an extraordinary scene was created at the banquet. When dinner was in full swing a suffragette hiding herself in an old oak cupboard burst out on the company waving a flag and shouting "votes for women."

Such is the house which is the very heart of the British Empire and which will arouse the interest of the whole world in 1935.

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HISTORY IN MONEY

World's Finest Collection Of Specimen Notes Now Housed In Ashmolean Library

The late Sir Arthur Cowley, while Bodley's Librarian, began to form a collection of paper money in the Bodleian "to illustrate the history of currency," writes a correspondent in "The Times," London. In those days the University's collection of coins was still kept in the Bodleian under the Librarian's charge and the addition of paper currency to metallic currency was natural and logical. Later the coins were transferred to the Ashmolean, but the paper money, as being of the nature of printed documents, remained in Bodley. A few months ago, however, the University decided that all the illustrations of the history of currency, paper money as well as coins and tokens, should be reunited in the Ashmolean, and the Bodleian collection has now been transferred thither.

The collection is less well-known, even in Oxford, than it perhaps deserves. Foreign Governments, famous banks, and Currency Boards have made important gifts of sets of "specimen" notes, and private benefactors have presented many interesting items, from the one kwan note issued before 1399 under the Emperor T'ai Tsu, of the Ming Dynasty in China, to the 25 cent note printed on wood and issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Tenino, in the State of Washington, in June, 1932, when metallic currency of small denominations was being hoarded as a result of the depression.

SIEGE MONEY.

There are examples of the siege money issued by the present Lord Baden-Powell at Mafeking in January and February, 1900, and of the forced currency in circulation at Barranquilla, in Colombia, in September, 1920. There is a bond issued in the name of "Louis XVII., Roi de France et de Navarre," by the Armee Catholique et Royale de Bretagne which bears a medallion portrait of that unfortunate Prince and can be dated by its English watermark of 1794. Of the emissions of short-lived Governments, examples may be found in those of the Confederate States of North America during the American Civil War, among which are several 100 dols. notes which bore interest at two cents a day and bear pen-and-ink endorsements certifying that the interest has been paid. There is a note issued by the Roman Republic, which lasted from February, 1798, to June, 1800, for 1½ paoli, or about 7 1/2d. This is by no means the lowest face-value of a note in the collection, as there is a United States "shin-plaster" of 1863 for 5 cents and a Hungarian 10 kreuzer note of 1849. These seem to be the lowest values, but perhaps some of the German notes of the period when the value of the mark diminished rapidly hour by hour may actually have come to be worth less, although decorated with imposing arrays of figures varying from 500 marks (issue of July 7, 1922) to 500.000,000 marks (issue of September 1, 1923); one of these, issued for 1,000 marks, has been surcharged up to 1,000,000.

The German section of the collection is fairly representative of the interesting and often very picturesque notes issued between 1918 and 1921 by municipalities, district councils, groups of firms, by a printer's widow in Munich, by magistrates, by the Luther Festival Committees of Breslau and Eisenach, by the Labour Party in Leipzig, and by other public-spirited bodies or individuals to supply the lack of small change in the Reich.

In the French section there are assignats ornamented with the head of King Louis XVI. issued on October 24, 1792, although that monarch had been deposed on the previous September 21 and the first assignat in the collection calendar is one of the issue of Vendemiaire 7 of An. II. (September 28, 1793), while the last according to the Christian calendar is dated June 6 of that year. It would be interesting to secure both earlier Republican and later Christian assignats in order to establish the exact date of the introduction of the Republican chronology on the paper money which anticipated its formal adoption by the National Convention on October 5, 1793. The issues of notes for small sums by chambers of commerce and municipalities in France during and after the Great War are less well represented than might have been expected.

The Russian section contains several examples of the beautifully engraved notes of the Imperial period, with their characteristic water-marks, and a fairly representative array of Duma roubles, War-time issues, Kerensky money, and Bolshevist notes, and several interesting examples from the printing-presses of more or less ephemeral political organizations in what is now the U.S.S.R.

TURKISH SERIES.

The handsome series of Turkish "specimen" notes from five piastres up to £T.1000 was presented by Javid Pasha, who not long after his benefaction had been gratefully acknowledged in the Bodleian Quarterly Record was hanged for high treason by the Government of Angora.

It is interesting to observe among the specimens in the American section that the colony of New Jersey was still printing notes for 6s. each on March 25, 1776, while a mile away on the other side of the Delaware the "Congress of the United Colonies" had on February 17 of that year issued paper money for 1-6 and 2-3 of a dollar "continental currency." There is a Virginian note of July 17, 1775, for half-a-crown, but that for May 3, 1777, is for "1-6 of a Spanish mill'd dollar"—which would appear to be an inconvenient fraction of a "Piece of Eight," but, even so, it was probably just as acceptable as the Chinese note which bears the face-value "one-half bag of charcoal."

Among the more modern gifts in the collection is the fine series of Iraqi notes ranging from ¼ Dinar to 100 Dinars, presented by the Iraq Currency Board, the Egyptian series given by the National Bank of Egypt, and the gifts of the Rumanian Government, the National Bank of Egypt, and the Bank of England, the £1,000 "specimen" of which is dated April 9, 1925; while the earliest note in the British section is one for £1 issued on July 11, 1818, by the Tolzey Bank of Bristol during the period when the doggerel was still in vogue—

Oh, a guinea it will sink and paper it will float,
But I would rather have a guinea than a £1 note.

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A Page About Women

COMBATIVE GAMES NOT FOR GIRLS

Doctor Blames Sadistic Teachers

In one sweep Dr. Leonard Williams, at the New Health Society's Summer School at Margate attacked "embittered sadistic school-mistresses who made girls unhappy by forcing them to play games."

From that he went on to deal with cruel-tongued spinsters, giants (of a modest 6ft. 9in. or so), cocktail drinking, cigarette-smoking mothers, and the "anaemic indecency" of nudism.

Not content with that, he delved into history to show that Napoleon lost the Battle of Waterloo because of a faulty pituitary gland, writes the Margate correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

SHUDDERS TO SAY "BOXING"

"At a great many schools," said Dr. Williams, "girls are taught to engage in combative games—football, hockey, lacrosse—and, in some seminaries, I shudder to say that they are taught boxing."

He had been explaining the effect on the temperament of the ductless glands, and said that the cultivation of such incitements to personal combat developed that part of the suprarenal gland which presides over the combative element in a person's character.

"You cannot confine the desire and aptitude for combat to cricket and football," he said.

"The desire and aptitude inevitably appear gradually and unmistakably in the whole character, and what was originally a gentle feminine girl becomes harsh and bellicose, not in games alone, but in all relations in life.

"Girls who have no desire to play such games and have no aptitude for them are cajoled and coerced into taking part by these thin-lipped, flat-chested, sadistic creatures, and the girls are made thoroughly unhappy because, being feminine, they cannot adapt themselves to these unsuitable rough-and-tumbles."

MANGANESE FOR MODERN MOTHERS

It had recently been discovered, he continued, that manganese was closely related to the pituitary gland, which it stimulated and regulated.

When hens were kept without manganese they lost all maternal instincts and cared nothing for their chicks. But as soon as they were given manganese such was their solicitude for their chicks that they could hardly bear them out of their sight.

"It might be a good thing," he said, "to try the effect of manganese on some human mothers, to see if it would induce some of them to forsake the cocktail bar, the cigarette-box and the bridge table for the nursery."

Sports Clothes—Italian style.

WEDDING BAN ON GIRL TYPISTS

The London County Council is considering the possibility of allowing women clerks and typists to keep their jobs after marriage.

The lifting of the marriage bar against women teachers and women doctors under the L.C.C. came into force on August 1.

If the L.C.C. follows this lead the decision will be a great feather in the cap of all the women's organisations working for equal citizenship for men and women.

Prize-Winners and Members of the Teaching Staff of the Sharda Sangit Vidyalaya, which celebrated its anniversary on Sunday last.

'JOKE' MARRIAGE ANNULLED

Mrs. Dorothy Spenner Cunningham, whose home is on Long Island, N. Y., testified at Baltimore that she was married to Robert Cunningham after some one at a party "suggested it as a joke." She received an annulment from Judge Rowland K. Adams in Circuit Court and was permitted to resume her maidan name.

She said that at the time of the marriage she was stopping at the home of a friend. She added that the marriage was performed Jan. 6, 1932, at Elkton and that her husband left soon after the ceremony for his home in California. She was 19 and her husband 20 she said, although he gave his age as 21.

Entering a taxidermist's shop a caller inquired whether live rats were sold there.

"Yes, for the purposes of medical research," was the answer. "They are twelve shillings a dozen.

"I'll have two dozen," said the customer. "Have you any mice?"

"Yes. They are eight shillings a dozen.

"Give me four dozen mice. Have you any fleas?"

"Yes. We sell these by the pint."

"I'll take a quart."

The taxidermist stood speechless with astonishment. At last he said: "I've never had such an order in all my experience, sir. Would you mind telling me the reason?"

"Not at all," the customer replied. "The lease of my house ends to-morrow, and by the terms of my agreement I have to leave it in precisely the same conditions as I found it."

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"Funniest Incident Seen By Me"

"Chronicle" Readers Describe Their Most Amusing Experiences

THE DUFFER'S RETURN

Yes, it was when I visited my friend, the Principal of the boarding English School in my village, Goa, that I came across this funny incident in November last year.

I was with my friend in his office, facing the play-ground and the students were playing. Suddenly there was a shout and yells from the youngsters enough to sober any stoic. There in front of us was a most ludicrous sight. Tied on the back of a donkey together with his light luggage was a boy, but facing the donkey's tail; so much so he was tightly grasping its tail. He was Perett (his nose was Wellingtonian, beak-like; nick-named parrot because of his habit of repeating the last words), the "duffer" of the school. The donkey was facing the office, munching the grass. The boys were around bursting with laughter. The Principal asked, "Who are you?" "You, Sir," the boy replied. "Yes, you, what is the meaning of this?" "Meaning Sir." The poor fellow was trying to face the Head, but the donkey was spiritedly kicking it's hind legs. "Get down." "Down Sir, I can't.' "Perett, are you mad?" "You mad, sir".

It was exasperating, but we joined the boys in giggling. "Who has done this thing to you?" "You....." The donkey gave an upward kick. "Here, boys, help him to get down." The boys came towards the donkey. But the animal was offended; it began it's stunts and dashed hither and thither, the students in persuit, while the yells and guffaws were universally contagious.

At last the owner of the donkey came on the scene and relieved the donkey of its load. The principal explained that the boy had rightly earned his sobriquet not because of his physiognomy, but due to his dullness and simplicity. Perett was just returning from his sick-leave; he informed his chums of his coming, his waggish enemies overheard the information, went to the bus stand before his friends, possesed the neighbouring farmer's untamed donkey to bring him in state to the school and hence the scene.

B. S. DIAS

Bombay.

"KEEP TO THE LEFT" GHOST

It was a night in winter in 1924, when after a long chit-chat with some friends I took my way home at about one o'clock.

I had to pass by a haunted place, where a week before some of my friends had seen a "ghost" in the form of a moving skeleton, by the sight of which one of them got panic-struck and was still lying sick. As a non-believer in ghosts, I had laughed out the incident as a mere weakness of heart and mind and had boasted that I would beat the ghost if I happened to see one.

The moon had just risen at the time and the municipal lamps were burning with only their drops of kerosine oil. When I neared the spot, I beheld a long and tall shadow, which caused me no little astonishment. When I recalled the previous week's incident, I began to get panicky. At the same time I remembered my words of boast and gathering all my courage, I advanced towards the shadow in order to fight with the devil.

I caught it and bestowed upon it severe blows with my fist! Then I laughed a hearty laugh, breaking the silence of that memorable night, on finding myself fighting with a wooden post bearing a board "Keep to the Left," in the light of the moon which was also laughing and mocking me with his hand concealing half of its face.

The next morning I got up with great pain in my hands and when asked for the reason, I had to relate the night's incident. Some of the believers in "ghosts" took it as a mischief of the ghost. Though I did not believe in ghosts I had still some doubts about them till I had experiences of a similar character even during day time in my shooting and other expeditions which convinced me that it was nothing but the misguidance of eyesight For example, a white-washed boundary stone surrounded by a flock of grazing cattle, from a distance would look like a cow-boy sitting or standing.

A. R. MASTOOR.

Broach.

A NAUGHTY TRICK

It was on a bright May morning that I started with four of my friends for a long walk to the —railway station. As we were about to reach the station my friend Rudolph called me to one side of the road and told me that he was going to play a trick on the other two, Harry and George. So I kept aloof from my friends and began to watch what was going to happen.

Now, in front of a restaurant there was a glass show-case where several kinds of cakes were kept out for exhibition. Rudolph made our two friends stand near the show-case and said, "Look here, I am going to place my watch under my handkerchief just a short distance away from here. You will both have to run when I give you the signal. And the one who gets the watch first, may have it for himself." Both Harry and George agreed to it little knowing what was ahead of them.

Rudolph then went to a pretty long distance from them and he pretended to keep his watch under his handkerchief at the same time slipping it gently into his pocket. On returning to his friends he broke a branch from the nearest tree and went near the show-case. He then made Harry and George stand in front of him. And as he lifted his stick high up, he said, "One! Two! Three," and then he hit the show-case.

Off ran Harry and George at the signal. The proprietor, hearing the sound of broken glass ran out of the restaurant and seeing his show-case shattered he caught Rudolph by his arm. But before he could assault him, Rudolph calmly pointed his finger to his two friends who were running for the watch and said, "There the two scoundrels are running away. How dare you catch me." The proprietor did not wait even for a second more, but immediately left the lad and chased Harry and George as fast as he could. Meanwhile Rudolph stuffed his pockets with the best cakes and walked home quite gingerly, leaving his two friends at the mercy of the angry proprietor.

RAYMOND REBELLO.

Thana.

TURN OF ILL LUCK

The funniest incident occurred when I was in Bombay four years ago. I was staying with my aunt in a four-storeyed building, of which we occupied the first, whilst on the second storey lived a middle-aged gentleman. He was one of those who are very keen on lotteries, and whenever he visited us, he would tell us that he had taken tickets in this Sweep and that raffle. Unfortunately. Luck always turned against him, and he would just say, "Try, try again." So once again, he tried the Derby Sweep, and waited eagerly for the results. In the meanwhile, he enquired of a fortune-teller, and was much pleased with his answer that he was getting an enormous prize, which would make him a millionaire. Trusting to the Sadhu's words, he built a thousand castles in the air for the coming fortune.

At last, the day dawned when the results would be out, and putting on his best clothes, he stepped out, hired a taxi, and drove off to the Taj for lunch; an unusual thing for him to do. Just before leaving he told us that he had dreamt of fortune and probably the results of the Sweep would be heard by evening. At 3 p.m. he returned and sat by his window, popping out his head at the least noise in the street, believing that his telegram had arrived.

Hours slipped by and nothing occurred. At last at about nine o'clock, there was a sudden tinkling of cycle-bells; a hoarse cry: "Mr. K. Patel, Minoo Villa," was heard outside and hurried footsteps above us. Thinking that his dream had finally come true, Mr. Patel rushed down, almost stumbling headlong, and snatching his telegram, he slipped a ten rupee note in the bearer's hand, and ran up, to prepare to welcome the enormous fortune.

One can just imagine his utter disappointment and sorrow when he tore open the telegram to find instead of the prize the death of his mother in Poona. It was all a good joke for us, but for the poor old gentleman it was cruel; for in almost the stupid hope of getting a fortune, he had spent almost half of his monthly expenses in enjoyment, that one day. Alas for him!

(Miss) DINA K. SAHIAR.

Secunderabad.

FEMININE—SALUTE!

We were all noisily sipping our coffee one fair Sunday evening at the Cafe Central. There was a throng of habitues coming and going and filling the music-laden atmosphere with their babel.

The frolickers were sauntering carelessly up and down the walks in their best Sunday suits. Merry groups of girls (rouged certainly) lent a pleasing finish to the scene. Soldiers, cops and all military off-work guys rounded the garden in dinning groups.

When we were engaged in drinking these picturesque scenes, our casual glance caught a cop, all smiles, coming up the avenue with an elderly lady. Her eyes were bulging out in sincere bewilderment as that was her first and long cherished visit to the Capital of Portuguese India. The poor thing with stoic resignation kept pace with the military strides of her youthful companion. This uncommon thing led us to laugh cheerful, moreover, as the antique thing was clad "a la mode" of 19th century belles . . .!

Amidst this occurrence the Governor happened to pass by. No one ignores that the military fall in a dead salute. The Governor's car neighboured the cop in question, who, at once, fell in the rear and gave salute. But then the most curious and droll thing occurred. The archaeological lady staggered a fraction of a second and in a mighty seriousness raised her creased hand to the brow in . . . . salute!!

Peals of laughter broke from all corners of the garden and drowned for some minutes the music . .

DEMOSTENES DE MARIA MASCARENHAS.

Pangim, (Goa).

WHAT A FALL WAS THERE. MY COUNTRYMEN!

I am a student of Bombay College, which if it does not boast of some of the greatest brains, at least enjoys the distinction of producing some the greatest practical jokers. Many a prank of purest humour serene, unfathomed the portals of our college bear. Foreign fathers with strange gowns, and stranger beards of all sizes and colours encourage many a practical jokes.

On a fine, exhilarating morning, one of those mornings on which the students cannot help dallying with some prank or the other, a certain Rev. father—shall we call him Pompous,—a short round man with a fiery beard and even more fiery temper, was to take us in history. What made him all the more fiercely funny was a permanent vile-smelling cheroot in his mouth!

As Father Pompous entered, an incident occurred, which I will never forget, even to my last days. Some students had made the entrance extra slippery by rubbing and sprinkling soap suds. As Father Pompous entered, washing his hands with imaginary soap, at the prospect, perhaps, of taking to task some student or the other, he fell head over heels with a resounding thud, creating a miniature earthquake. The class roared till they almost wept. For, not only had the father measured his length and breadth with Mother Earth, but also his cheroot had got entangled with his beard and was causing great havoc. We were awarded a fortnight's exemption for being a witness and the cause of such a mirthful incident.

I. H. S.

Bombay.

ALL IS WELL THAT ENDS WELL

One of the funniest incidents occurred in June last when I joined a marriage party. After the "Dwarchar" ceremony was per-

(Continued on page 26).

"FUNNIEST INCIDENT SEEN BY ME"

Result Of Competition

The prize of Rs. 10, which we offered last month for the most interesting, but entirely true story of the funniest incident personally witnessed by the readers of the "Chronicle," in their life-time so far, has been awarded to Mr. B. S. Dias, the writer of the first among the stories published to-day on this and 26th page.—Ed. "B. C."

The Discovery Of Neutron

Before Riddle Of The Universe Can Be Satisfactorily Solved More Light Will Have To Be Thrown On The Origins Of Its Atomic Structure

(By N. V. KOGEKAR, M.Sc.)

Since Democritus, it has been the aim of many a scientist to determine the ultimate constituents of the atom of any element. After a long period of hard labour and years of constant research they were able to arrive at the conclusion that an atom is composed of a central nucleus around which a number of electrons revolve like planets round the sun. Further, they discovered that the nucleus itself was composite in structure, being made up of electrons and protons.

These were, thus, thought to be the ultimate fundamental particles of negative and positive charge, out of which every atom is built up. But, Bragg in 1904, had discussed on purely theoretical grounds the idea of the existence of a particle, with no electrical charge, formed from the combination of positive and negative charge of electricity. It was Lord Rutherford who in 1920, when delivering a lecture on the nucleur constitution of atoms before the Royal Society made a brilliant prediction regarding the possibility of the existence of a neutral particle inside the nucleus of an atom, formed by the combination of a proton and an electron. One can fully appreciate, how difficult and skilful a task it is to snatch such particles (if they were there) from inside the nucleus, which forms only a thousandth part of the atom, which itself is of an insignificant size.

Bombarding The Nucleus

Let us see how the nucleus of an atom can be made to part with some of its constituents. The process is technically known as bombarding the nucleus. Just as we strike the gong of a bell or a tuning fork and study the notes emitted, similarly, we have to strike the nucleus with some strong, heavy and a fast projectile and study the nature of things thrown out. It was observed that alpha particles and electrons or beta-particles emitted by the radioactive substances, when bombarded on the nucleus, either knock pieces out of it or cause it to vibrate and emit special radiations. The emisson of radiation by nucleus bombardment was proved by Gray and Chadwick in 1911. The knocking of particles from the nuclei of Aluminium atoms was demonstrated by Rutherford in 1919.

The German physicists, Bothe and Becker, took this problem in hand in the year 1930. They used a strong service of radioactive material (polonium) which emitted alpha particles. When these alpha particles struck the atoms of the metal Beryllium they found that some peculiar hitherto unknown radiation was emitted by the atoms struck. These rays were found to be far more penetrating than the gamma rays emitted by the radioactive substances. Only the Cosmic rays could excel them in their penetrating power.

Investigations were then carried on very vigorously by Mme Curie and M. Joliot at Paris. They found out the interesting fact that these beryllium rays when allowed to fall on a paraffin block, knocked out particles from the block. These ejected particles were identified with protons moving with a tremendous speed. From the speed of these ejected protons, the energy of the beryllium rays could be determined. From this wave of the energy of the beryllium rays, by proceeding backwards, the energy of the bombarding helium nuclei was calculated. All this was done on the assumption that the beryllium rays were of a wave-nature. Also it was possible to estimate the energy of the alpha particles emitted by pollonium independent of the above consideration. On comparing the two waves obtained in the two ways, quite independent of each other, it was evident that no agreement could be found between them. Hence it was clear that the assumption regarding the wave nature of the emitted radiation was fundamentally wrong. For sometime this was a riddle to the investigators of these rays.

A Riddle Solved

The solution of this riddle was given by Dr. Chadwick in 1932, who along with Webster was working on these beryllium rays. He pointed out that the difficulty could be very easily got over if only one would assure that these rays were streams of particles instead of considering them as waves. It is these particles, the existence of which was anticipated by Bragg and Rutherford some years back, that came to be called "Neutrons" or neutral particles.

The great penetrating power of these particles (neutrons) clearly indicated that they were neutral with no resultant charge. For example neutrons from beryllium are capable of penetrating several feet of lead and more than a mile of the atmospheric air. Its mass is, however, equal to that of a proton. The diametre of a neutron is 2 x 10.16cm. The lack of electric charge on the neutrons would naturally enable them to approach each other to the point of contact, so that in a certain space, the number of neutrons packed together would be greater than that of any other particles carrying electric charges. Actually, however, no such superdense neutron material has been traced on the earth's surface. Probably the very dense white dwarf stars, may contain some of the dense material.

Reversing The Process

The discovery of neutrons may prove to be a God-given gift to cosmology. It is supposed that matter in the universe is evolved through a series of states. We know that all matter consists of atoms which are made up of electrons and protons. But how were these atoms built up? Were they present in the beginning of the universe or are they formed during the process of evolution of the universe? Now since atoms are disintegrated it will be justifiable to think that they can also be built up again. But how can we account for the building of atoms from out of electrons and protons, which are electrically charged? Because, like charges repel each other and unlike charges attract each other. We cannot then think of two electrons or two protons meeting unless they approach each other with enormous velocities. Again, since the nucleus of an atom has a nett positive charge we cannot imagine it to be built out of an increasing number of protons.

An example will at once bring home this point. Consider the helium nucleus. It consists of four protons and two electrons thus giving it a nett positive charge of 2 units. How can the nucleus of the next simplest atom of lithium be formed by the accumulation of some more protons, since it contains seven protons and four electrons? The same difficulty will arise when we consider the formation of atoms of higher atomic weight, say iron. If however we suppose that they were formed by an accidental simultaneous collision of fast moving particles, then on applying the laws of probability for such collisions, the formation of larger atomic nuclei from smaller ones seems to be a matter of rare occurrence. And it is at this stage that the newly discovered particle-neutron comes to our rescue.

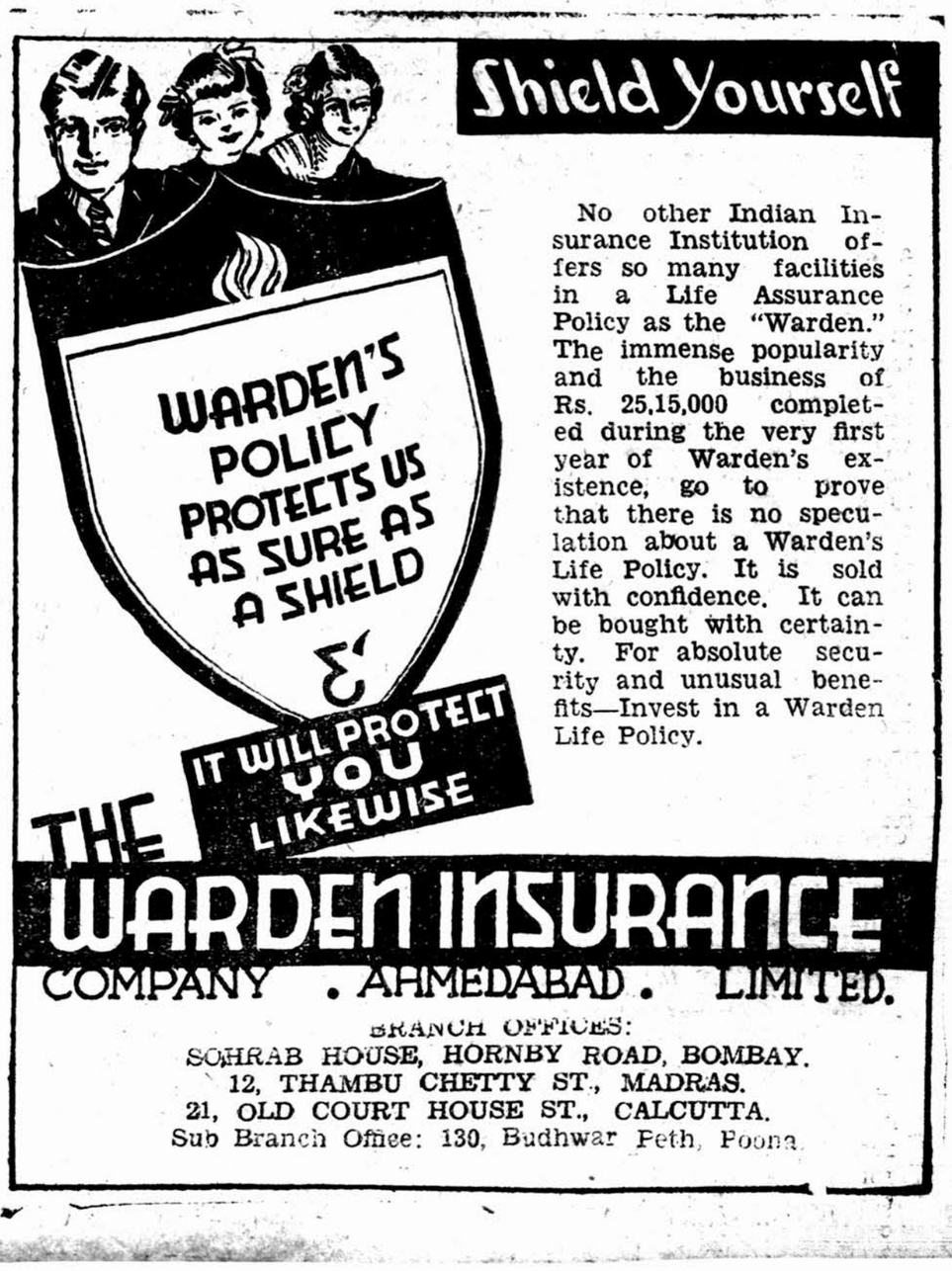
The neutron may be supposed to be the first stage in the formation of the compound matter. The formation of the complicated elements may be very easily imagined to be the result of condensation of neutrons which is possible because they are electrically uncharged. Further, an outside particle striking the chemps of neutrons by condensation may cause disintegration of some of them so that the remaining protons and electrons would then arrange themselves into a collection of nuclei of atoms of higher elements. It is easy to conceive of an electron combining with a proton to form a neutron, because they are oppositely charged. However, the mechanism of the construction of a neutron is not definitely explicable at this stage. Langer and Rosen think that the neutron is an abnormal form of an hydrogen atom, with the proton and electron more or less in contact. The discovery of "positron or positive electron" suggests that the proton is a combination of a neutron and a positron.

More Light Awaited

In neutron E. Fermi finds a powerful agent for producing artificial radioactivity. When neutrons are bombarded on the nuclei of elements, they react with them and in that act, emit negative electrons. The element is thereby 'activated', possessing different decaying periods. The resulting active product is sometimes an isotope of the original atom or its atomic number is lowered by one or two units. The atomic w.t. of the bombarded element increases due to the absorption of a neutron and an alpha particle or a proton is emitted. According to the other theory forwarded for explaining the process which takes place on neutron bombardment it is believed that, another neutron, already inside the nucleus, is expelled, with the result that an isotope of a lower atomic w.t. is formed. As yet no perfect decision on this point has been arrived at.

Where should we look for the source of neutrons? Since the mass of a neutron is equal to that of an hydrogen atom, it is meet on our part to suppose that like atoms of hydrogen, neutrons would ascend into higher regions of the atmosphere and may ultimately be lost in space, after suffering collisions with other atoms. But unlike hydrogen atoms, as neutrons possess a great penetrating power, each of them would travel a sufficiently long distance before it can make collisions with other atoms. No definite knowledge regarding the escape of neutrons in the outer space is at hand.

Up to the present time, alpha particles or helium nuclei were employed as a strong, sharp and an effective weapon in the surgery of atoms, as this weapon had some distinct and special advantages over electrons. But in neutrons the surgeon (viz., Physicist) now finds a still better and convenient weapon, which he proposes to make use of in dissecting the body of the 'poor' atom from which the materials of modern civilisation are made.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"Funniest Incident Seen By Me"

formed, some "back-biter" complained against the bride and the engagement was denounced. In spite of all the assurances given by the bride's party, the bridegroom's party could not be made to give its consent and it was preparing to go back. It was thought to be quite indecent that the party should go back and the girl should remain unmarried. Hot words were exchanged by both the sides and they would have come to blows, had one of the uncles of the bride not thought of a way of reconciliation.

He suggested that if there was an objection in marrying the bride in question, her younger sister could be married instead. To this the father of the bridegroom agreed, but expressed a desire to see her before she was married. Both the girls were shown to him. They were so exquisitely beautiful that he could not decide which one to accept and which to reject. Ultimately he decided to have both as his daughters-in-law! He regretted his previous ungentlemanly behaviour and himself proposed that his younger son should be married to the younger girl and that the ceremonies of the settled engagement should duly proceed. He added that he would accept no dowry, and did not require any presents whatever, the girl herself being a reward enough.

To the astonishment of the younger girl, who was feeling sorry that her sister was put to shame and was remaining unmarried, the next moment she too was being dressed up like a bride and was brought to the "mandap", with her sister. Both the marriages were performed together amidst great rejoicings and merry-making. A scene of despair was soon turned into one of pleasure.

But the funniest part of it was that, as the brides were veiled the hand of the elder one was by mistake given to the younger boy and of the younger girl to the elder boy, and this could not be altered! In honour of the unexpected marriage, the party was detained a day more and was given a sumptuous dinner. Great must have been the surprise of the members of the bridegroom's family in their village home when they unexpectedly received two bridegrooms and two brides in their midst.

BRIJ BHAN SINHA.

Benares.

THE COMIC OPERA

We had spent some months over a drama to be staged at one of the public theatres in Poona, on our college day. And after many private rehearsals, and practisings we had at last come to have our "dress-rehearsal" on the stage, and in front of a select audience which was a considerably large one. I had the role of the hero in the drama. We all began well, and were very glad. But no joy is destined to be unsullied in life, and we realised it very soon.

In one scene, only I and one of my friends, who was acting the part of the old father of the heroine of the drama, were on the stage seated on a couch. After conversing for a while in the house we both were supposed to be coming out in the street. The directions were that at a particular point in our conversation we were to get up from the couch and advance a little to the front of the stage, when the curtain with the street-scene on it would be dropped behind us.

At the appointed moment we both got up and I went a little forward on the stage. Reciting his part my friend too,—who was really a good actor—was coming forward, but not quite enough. In the zeal of his long speech he completely forgot that the curtain

(Continued from page 24.)

was descending and that we both were to be in front of it. I realised to my horror that the curtain was descending and that my friend was still behind it. The "prompters" and I tried our best to signal and whisper to him to come forward. But he was so lost in his speech that all this availed nothing.

When the curtain came down to the level of his face my friend suddenly realised his mistake. It was too late, and he lost his presence of mind. Then the funny thing happened. He could have waited and come from behind the curtain through the 'sidings', and thus could have saved the situation But when the curtain was just three or four feet above the stage, in his confusion he ducked below it and came out from under it, perspiring all over.

Thunderous laughter and claps rocked the audience. I, too, felt like bursting, but had to control myself. But that was not enough. The perspiration loosened the grip of my friend's artificial, grey eyebrows and whiskers. And when he removed his kerchief from his face, after a frenzied mopping, he revealed his face minus the right eye-brow! Oh! God! This was fuel to the fire, and the audience simply could not control itself. But someone showed some sense and immediately the drop curtain was let down and we were saved! Then I burst out laughing, and thanked God that it was only our "dress-rehearsal".

OBSCURUS.

Bombay.

HUMAN PARCELS

My husband was supervising some work in Sind. My three nephews were with us and we were looking forward to attending some sports on the 23rd December, 1933. That morning the three children woke up covered with spots which defied diagnosis. We hurried to a dispensary owned by twin brothers, jokingly alluded to as Tweedle-um and Tweedle-dee. Rumour had it that one brother was "dotty"; for this reason he was prevented from practising but, as they were the dead spit of each other, the public took a chance.

It was either Tweedle-um or Tweedle-dee who, on examining my nephews that day, said they were suffering from a disease, the name of which he coughed out in six syllables. The cure for this malady, he went on to say, was a game of leap-frog, then each patient must be stripped naked and wrapped in brown paper, tied with string and left thus for twenty minutes. On expiry of that time, each parcel being opened, the contents would be found innocent of blemishes.

I had difficulty in enforcing the Doctor's orders. The children were tractable, but they laughed unrestrainedly at my husband's comments. A friend who came in was astounded at seeing three parcels on the floor, which were emitting noises and were certainly not stationary. Although not a patient, my husband insisted in taking part in the leap-frog act and his capers were hair-raising. It was like putting a bull in the arena with performing squirrels!

When the parcels were untied, there was not a spot on anyone. We had a rollicking time at the tamasha.

The next day we arrived at the Dispensary to express gratitude to the Doctor for the cure effected. While we were thanking him, his double came out and scolded him, telling him to be off and never to take it upon himself to treat patients. Our consternation was unbounded—to this day we are puzzled as to which is the Doctor, which the fool though, after our experience, it is immaterial, as we seem to hit on the right one each time.

Mrs. M. H. R. BERRY.

Bombay.

A PLEASANT DINNER PARTY AND ITS SEQUEL

Since the following incident, I accept invitations to jolly parties with not a little reluctance. During my stay in Singapore, some of my straits-born Indian friends invited me to a dinner party, on a certain occasion. Our group consisted of 15 hearty youths in their best trim and gayest mood. Hardly had we accommodated ourselves after due formalities and wishes than wine and whisky were passed around freely. Two of us, who abstained from drinks, were put to much inconvenience and pestered with repeated requests and persuasion to partake.

Glasses after glasses were filled and emptied, coupled with extraordinary enthusiasm and considerable shouting which nearly shook the whole building. Gradually, "Johnny Walker", "Three Stars", and "White Horse" displayed their effect in different colours. One of our fat friends, grown red, fell into a very funny dance. A pair staggered and bawled out some peculiar tunes—at so high a pitch that it drew an inquisitive gathering before our door.

My tipsy host again insisted on my joining him and poked a glassful right against my nose emptying the contents on my new costly suit. Unfortunately, a trifle led to an altercation between two which ended in a general confusion. The flower vases, dishes and tumblers were crashed. The furniture lay disorderly scattered and for my unhappy intervention I received a couple of blows.

This brought our host's mother on the spot, who watched the scene of desolation with burning rage and said some biting words. Since her justifiable outpour improved the situation no better, as a last resort she ordered the servants to clear us out. The faithful attendant executed his job most ceremoniously with tremendous pushes and shut the door against us. Our fat jolly dancer slipped and lay babbling across the drain. One struck against the lamp-post and clung to it with a comfortable grasp. A bunch of four, to whose rescue I ran, staggered, clutched my arms and neck for support and fell over me like a heap.

After much search my other sober companion, arranged for two taxis and we did our bit by leaving our senseless partakers at their respective lodgings. Late at 3, I arrived at mine, much exhausted and covered with dust.

Bombay.

L. C. DAVAR.

GRUESOME YET FUNNY

Of all the funny incidents I had witnessed so far, the following is the funniest. I was resting with some of my friends on the bank of a river, near about Mhow, after a futile shooting trip. We could not bag anything substantial; and it may be because we chose a wrong season (winter) or because we were greeted by an ugly owl when we entered the jungle. However, that is by the way.

Not far off from where we were sitting we saw nearly a hundred monkeys—the elder ones of them doing love-making and the youngsters playing, jumping hither, and thither, and doing all sorts of funny feats which are characteristic of the species. Anyway this was a good recreation for us after such a tiresome and disappointing journey through the jungles.

A little beyond the colony of monkeys was a big tree having a small earthenware pot tied to one of its branches. Thinking it to be a "khana" of some villager, we attached least importance to the pot.

Suddenly, one mischievous specimen of Darwin's pets was noticed leaving his colleagues and going to the tree stealthily. He climbed the tree with the greatest agility, caught hold of the pot, tore off the cloth surrounding it, and briskly lifted the lid of the pot. And lo! What do you think it contained? Out came the head of a snake with its spacious hood and burning eyes. We all thought—nay we were sure—that the poor monkey would be bitten to death by the venomous snake. But that was not to be. It seems that the animal instinct predominated in his mind. He realized that he was playing with a dangerous creature. Before the serpent could do anything, the monkey firmly caught hold of the neck of the snake, placed it back in the pot, covering it with its lid and pressed the lid lightly. This was not the end of the scene. There was more fun in store.

He caught hold of the pot and carried it to another branch of the tree in order perhaps to have a congenial atmosphere for his further mischiefs. From there he grinned and made many an acrobatic feats in order to attract the attention of his colleagues. They went to him one by one. On each he played the following joke. The moment one used to go near him he used to lift up the lid of the pot, when the head of the snake would suddenly emerge, the visitors would jump back and then grin and then the first monkey would thrust back the head of the serpent and cover it firmly.

After he played this joke with five or six monkeys, he called all the rest of the monkeys, and had some close conference with them. In the meanwhile, the snake charmer (the owner of the pot) had returned and was shocked to see monkeys playing with his snake. He shouted at them, abused them, threatened them. But they cared tuppence for him and his doings. He came to us and desperately requested us to shoot the monkeys, which dirty and cowardly action we were unwilling to undertake.

Suddenly we heard a voluminous outburst of grinning. It was as if the monkey conference had passed a resolution. We watched for their further move with vigilance.

The leader lifted the lid, another monkey quickly grasped the neck of the serpent, another caught the part below and yet another the part following and so on, until every inch of the deadly serpent was firmly pressed. Then all of them made a few twists and pulls as in a tug-of-war. And after every few minutes they used to smell the serpent until they were satisfied that the serpent was dead.

We thought it wise not to interfere in their fight, and walked our way home after seeing this gruesome yet funny incident.

J. A. SHARMA.

Parel.

NUDISTS MUSTER ON MOUNTAIN TOP

200 American Gymnosophists Hold Annual Convention: Unclad Journalists Unwelcome

An eager to shun publicity as they were to doff their clothes, about 200 affiliates of the American Gymnosophical Association converged on lonely Rock Ledge Camp, five miles from here, and at 2 o'clock to-day opened the annual International Nudist Conference, reported the Stockholm (New Jersey) correspondent of the "New York Times" writing on Aug. 31 to his journal.

The three-day meeting, set high in the Hamburg Mountains of Sussex County, was expected to advance the cause of clothelessness mightily. Advance reports—and the opening talk by Dr. Ilsley Boone, executive secretary of the conference—indicated that a surge of confidence in nudist principles had swept over th rank and file membership.

Most of the delegates, who represented nearly every State, came in their own cars. This little town suffered no particular impact at their arrival. Those who motored through did not stop. Trade did not boom and curiosity was not overly piqued, because the camp, which is directed by Herman Sohinski, is an all-year-round proposition.

UNCLAD JOURNALISTS UNWELCOME

As the dusty cars throbbed up the steep curves to the camp, the director waited to greet the newcomers. Dr. Boone and Dr. Russell B. Abbott of Cleveland, president of the Conference, also were on hand. Old friends exchanged cheery "hellos" and it was announced that luncheon would be served in the chateau-like lodge at 2 sharp.

Meanwhile the problems of publicity, personified in groups of reporters and photographers, began to assail the officials. It was made clear that the conference was off the record. Summarizing statements would be given by accredited officials, but that was all. Dr. Abbott vetoed a suggestion that unclad journalists might be in a position to report the proceedings objectively, accurately and completely.

At the luncheon it was understood that members had to wear a basic minimum, as somewhat nebulously defined in the nudist code. Dr. Abbott presided and reviewed nudist activities for the year.

"Just routine stuff," one of the "accredited officials" said later.

The afternoon meeting was out of doors. On the face of a hillside, sun-swept and steep, the nudists listened to an address by Dr. Boone, who in an advance statement had let be known the extreme significance of the growth of "domestic nudism."

Reports filtering down from the hillside indicated that there was some confusion as to the role of newspaper men—some of whom had apparently considered the outdoor meeting might be covered despite the no-admittance rule to the luncheon. A group presented itself as near as possible and was taken somewhat aback when some one on the other side of the figurative fence suggested that writers might come in if they'd check their clothes.

A flood of sudden modesty led to the non-acceptance of the offer, and the session went unreported. Telephonic communication with Dr. Abbott shortly before dusk indicated that the invitation had been unauthorized. One fellow—"a reporter or photographer, I don't know which"—had gotten started toward the nudists, Dr. Abbott revealed, but he had been persuaded into reverse before violence became necessary.

RELIGIOUS TALKS SCHEDULED

There was no clothing rule for the outdoor session, the president added, the presumption being that many of the members were too tired to undress the first day. He said that "some" of his colleagues had listened to Dr. Boone nude, and some had remained clothed, but he did not hazard a percentage estimation.

"As a matter of fact," Dr. Abbott confided, carefully, "the sun was too hot with your clothes on. This Jersey sun of yours gets hotter than it ever does in Ohio."

Residents of the vicinity were sure the thermometer couldn't have registered more than 50 in the region of the camp and were somewhat awed by the indicated hardiness of the gymnosophists.

To-morrow is Sunday, and aptly enough the conference will discuss religious aspects of nudism, with "outstanding religious leaders" promised as speakers. The talks will integrate with the general theme of the gathering, which is scientific and social aspects of the movement.

The athletic programme got under way this evening before dinner, with volley ball, tennis, swimming and baseball listed.

Surprises scheduled for tomorrow included "vana-vana" and "winshuffina," new games about which much has been heard in advance reports but in no detail.

"I don't even know what they're like myself," said Dr. Abbott. Then he said good-bye and resumed with friends a discussion of the waning of the old-fashioned approach to nudism.

Englishman: "I want to civilize Ethiopia."
Mussolini: "No interference here. I will civilize Ethiopia."
—"De Notenkraker," Amsterdam.

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A remarkable new cleansing and polishing agent, found only in Listerine Tooth Paste, removes all tartar, film, tobacco stains, discolourations. Being harder than tartar, it is remarkably efficient, yet being softer than the precious tooth enamel, it does not scratch nor harm the teeth in any way.

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The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste recommend Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

E-58

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

. . . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

SCIENTISTS PUZZLED

"Manchester Guardian's" Comments.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

All phenomena of matter which apparently cannot be explained by the light of our common reason have a perennial fascination, an uneasy fascination sometimes where they concern our own physical frames. The full account in this week's "Listener" of the recent firewalking demonstration in Surrey substantiates an extraordinary riddle but does nothing to explain it. In an English garden a young Kashmiri Indian walked several times along a trench of hot embers at a temperature of several hundred degrees Fahrenheit. The surface heat at the time was such that a piece of cotton cloth was burnt through within two and a half seconds. His feet were washed before the trial and it was certain that no protective substance had been used. Yet when doctors examined him immediately afterwards no trace of burning or even scorching could be detected. Equally extraordinary, the temperature of his feet afterwards was the same as when he started. A European who tried to emulate him had to jump out of the trench after a couple of paces with his feet badly burnt. So much attested by witnesses. As for the explanation, there are a number of theories, but no one of them seems adequate. One common view is that the native peoples who have practised firewalking since early times in India, Polynesia, Japan, and elsewhere are accustomed to going barefoot and have thus developed layers of skin on the sole of the feet which can stand intense heat. On the other hand, the doctors who examined this young Indian reported that there was no unusual thickening of the sole; in any case, this theory does not account for the total absence of burning. The demonstrator himself offers no explanation other than the "faith" that is in him. Psychologists might use other terms; they might point out that local insusceptibility to pain is frequently found in certain nervous states. But one does not explain a thing by giving it a name. If this firewalking is to be classed with other strange interactions between mind and body, its exact causation is beyond the elucidation of present science.

Mr. Alex. L. Dribbell for so cheerfully allowing this, and for other valuable help.

WALKING THROUGH FIRE

(Continued from page 19)

Toward Better Health

ALUMINUM HATS

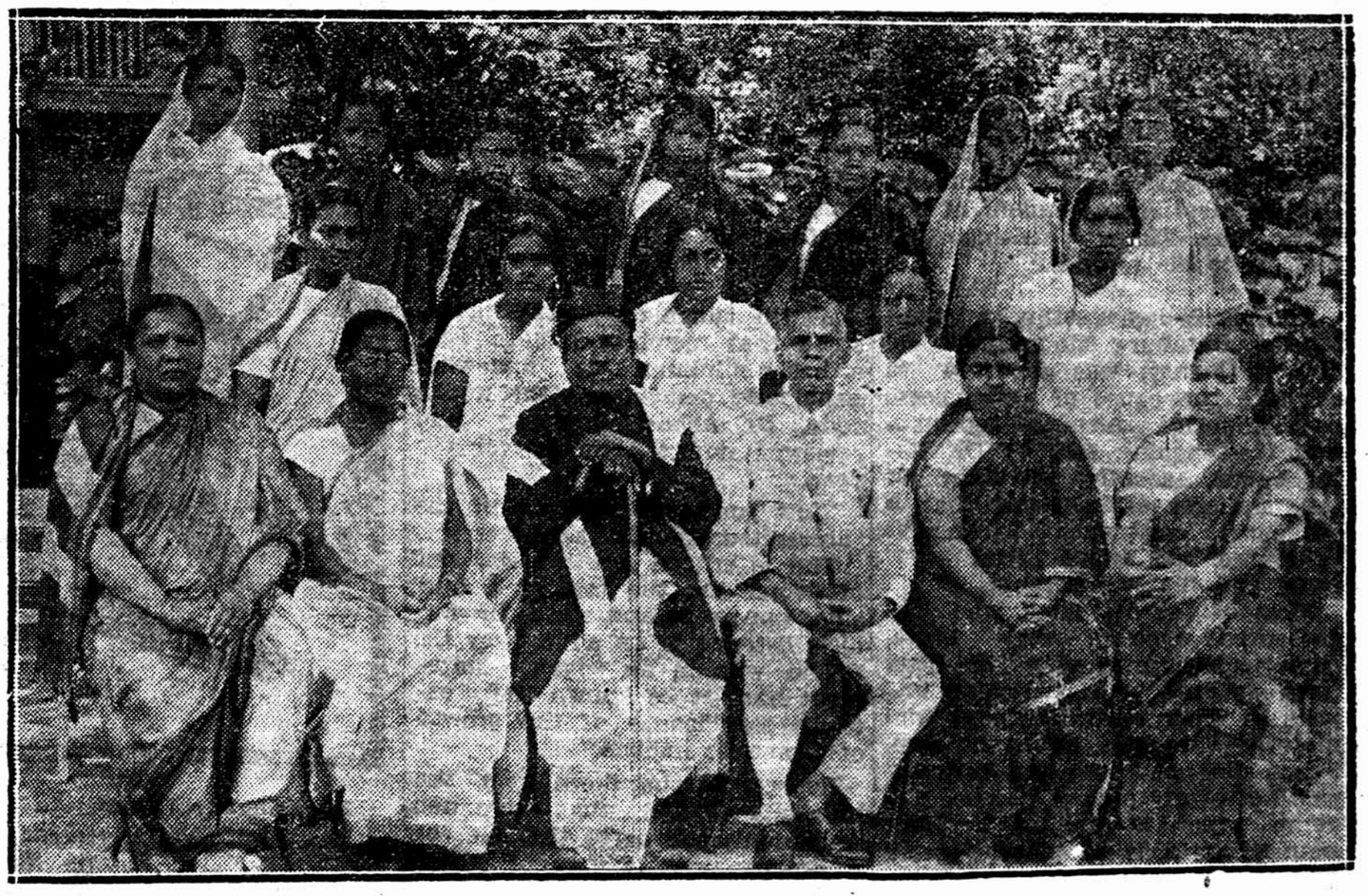
Its Use As Lining Is Said To Induce Coolness

While he was sweltering under the Egyptian sun, Dr. G. P. Crowden of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine was struck by the fact that some iron buildings were not as hot inside as they theoretically should have been. Linings gave him the clue to this mystery. Line a corrugated shed with three plies of some insulating material and the inner surface is 12 degrees F. cooler than the outer.

Testing various combinations of lining, the inquiring Dr. Crowden found that if the three-ply lining is supplemented by aluminum foil the effect is even better. The difference in temperature between the inner surfaces of iron sheds lined with only three-ply stuff and with three-ply plus aluminum was 23 degrees. The air itself was 3.6 degrees F. cooler in the shed that had a supplementary aluminum lining.

This gave the doctor an idea. Why not line helmets with aluminum—the kind of helmets that explorers of the tropics wear? The results were just as striking as with sheds. The air within an aluminum-lined helmet is 20 degrees cooler than that with a helmet lined with usual fabric.

In the Bulletin of Hygiene (London) Dr. Crowden now recommends aluminum for pretty nearly everything exposed to the tropical sun—sheds, helmets, tents, food stores, ship cabins near funnels.—"New York Times."



The distribution of prizes and certificates to the pupils of the Poona Health School took place recently under the chairmanship of Col. Bradfield, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. Photo shows some of the women winners of prizes and certificates, with Mr. G. K. Deodhar, President of the Servants of India Society (seated 3rd from left in front row).

PROFESSOR DEFENDS "40 WINKS"

The after-lunch "forty winks" habit was defended at the New Health Summer School at Margate.

Professor D. F. Fraser-Harris was asked whether those people who feel a strong desire to sleep in the afternoon should follow that desire or fight against it and go for a walk.

His answer was that some people should have an afternoon rest.

"Generally speaking," he continued, "the tendency to-day is to take far too little sleep. People should see that their children get enough sleep, and even boys of 19 should have at least nine hours' sleep," he said.

He expressed the view that far too little was done in the way of training a child's emotional life.

REPULSIVE SCULPTURE.

"I question," he said, "whether the grotesque toys and dolls which children are given nowadays are a good thing.

"They could be given beautiful toyo instead of meeting so early in life with grotesque and morbid things—but that is the general tendency in modern life.

"There is a worship of ugliness to-day—paintings that seem to be done by a child standing on its head with its eyes shut and repulsive sculpture and horrid sounds for music.

"It is very bad for children to be brought up on that sort of thing. This ugliness also shows itself in the bad manners of to-day, and even in the neglect of ordinary ethics," he said.—"News Chronicle."

SOUTH POLE FOR HEALTH

A correspondent writes as follows to the "News Chronicle" Professor Debenham's contention at the British Association as to the curative efficacy of the Polar regions is fully borne out by the experience of an Antarctic explorer I have known. His doctor warned him that the consequences of going on the expedition would probably be fatal, as he had virtually only one lung.

Upon examining him after his return the doctor was amazed. Both lungs were perfectly sound.

NEW LIGHT FOR DENTISTS

Rays Of Mercury-Vapor Arc In Diagnosing Defects

The blue-green rays of the mercury-vapor arc, under which the sun—sheds, helmets, tents, food skin appears dead and the veins look like dark rivers, had its dental uses. Gums turn purple—almost black; teeth fluoresce and stand out brilliantly white. All this makes diagnosis easier.

According to information supplied by A. B. McKenna, Westinghouse engineer, we distinguish red only when red rays are present in the illuminating rays. Reduce the number of colours in light and the appearance of an object changes. It turns black, gray or the colour of the rays that shine upon it. Hence the contrasts are sharpened.

Apply this to the mercury-vapor arc. It is predominantly blue, green, yellow. Flood the mouth with light of these hues only and the gums, tongue and tissues, having no red light to reflect, turn dark purple. On the other hand, diseased or affected tissues do not change in aspect similarly. Hence there is a sharp contrast between sound and unsound portions of gum. The course of the blood vessels is more easily traced. Abscesses and inflamed areas are accentuated.

With the teeth it is the same. Tartar and film deposits do not fluoresce, but healthy enamel does. Enamel defects betray themselves by differences in density. Ragged fillings and superficial decay reveal themselves at once.—"New York Times."

105—MAN'S NORMAL AGE!

By cultivation of proper mental attitudes, man's life expectancy may increase to 105 years, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association.

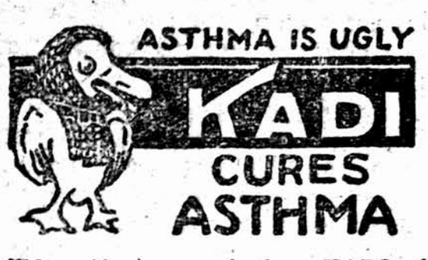
The average life of an animal is five times the number of years required for full skeletal development, the Journal said, and since 21 years is required for that growth in man, 105 years might be set as the approximate normal human life-span. The journal recommends the cultivation of the qualities of equanimity, contentment and optimism.

GRAMOPHONE AIDS HYPNOTIST

Harley Street specialists have been put into a trance, and several young women have been deprived of the power of smoking cigarettes by the mesmeric influence of a voice on a gramophone record.

This is not merely a novel trick, but a new science, called Psycophony, which is the result of twenty years' research by Dr. de Radwan. The patient, in an appropriately lighted room, is made to gaze into replicas of the doctor's eyes while certain words are repeated by a gramophone.

The treatment is claimed to effect cures in nervous cases, hitherto regarded as hopeless, and it includes three exercise records for everyday use. The first, to be heard in a rose lighted room before breakfast, impresses the mind with "Energy"; the second, for use in blue tinted surroundings after work, passes on "Relaxation"; and the third, when played at bedtime, induces rejuvenating sleep.



"My wife has used the KADI for Asthma after being a sufferer for 15 years and has obtained much benefit from same"—Henry E. Hill, Zanzibar.

Manufactured:—D. Specific & Co.,

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DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which develops the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187, Bombay, 2.

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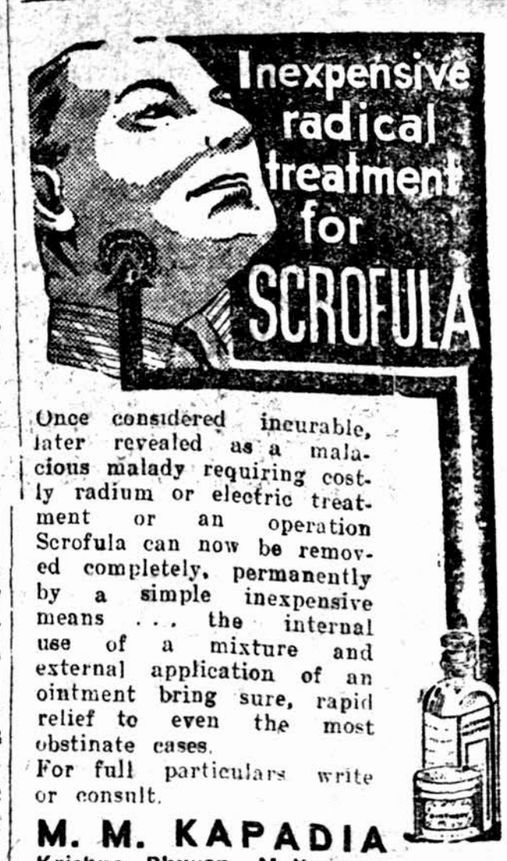

Once considered incurable, later revealed as a malacious malady requiring costly radium or electric treatment or an operation Scrofula can now be removed completely, permanently by a simple inexpensive means . . . the internal use of a mixture and external application of an ointment bring sure, rapid relief to even the most obstinate cases.

For full particulars write or consult.

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THE SALT OF WISDOM FROM ALL SHORES

No 2---From The Hills Of Hellas

(By HUCHESHWAR G. MUDGAL, M.A. (Columbia).

A river does not flow backward to its source.
To the goat the sea is a novelty.
A camel, compelled by her master to attempt to dance said: "I am not only ill-shaped for dancing, but even for walking."
As the mistress is, so will the servants be.
With Minerva on your side, yet use your own hands.
The goat discovers the knife for its sacrificers.
The sly fox plays the Cretan on the Cretan.
Do not let the same dog bite you twice.
Older the fox sharper the wits.
The bitch boasted to the sow: "I gave birth to my young more quickly than you."
The sow replied: "Yes, but your whelps are born blind."
He is a camel in remembering an injury.
The cart does not drag the ox.
You may cut off the fox's tail but not his slyness.
One acts foolishly to give names to goats.
From a taste you know the whole.
An ox is goaded by a lash of his own hide.
You are heaping a camel upon a camel.
Love the one who loves in return.
Let not him who plays the lion pare his nails.
The ox hugs his yoke.
He tries to teach his horse how to run.
The camel desired horns and lost her horns into the bargain.
To stick a knife into a carcass.
The Ethiopian is known by his looks.
A dog in the midst of roses.
If you cannot build a wall you can at least bring mortar.
He puts on the fox-skin.
The kid cries at the shadow.
Like mistress, like dog.

THE OPEN-AIR THEATRE

(Continued from page 17)

that the play was ready for production. I would lay particular emphasis on the fact that the writer is not by any means the servant of the producer; on the contrary, both he and the producer together serve the complete dramatic work. We must not, however, forget that the "Thing Play" itself serves also as a binding influence upon the people."

"It is a people's play! In such a production it can well be imagined how important a part the Chorus plays, how it is used to convey the meaning in speech or song, and how expressive are the changing group formations. In such a play actors and audience meet on common ground in a way which can never be achieved by the indoor theatre."

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL

(Continued from page 14.)

cided to make a film of the life of Cecil Rhodes. Mark Ostrer looked around for an actor powerful enough to play the part of the Empire-builder. He decided on Walter, whom he had known intimately for years, and sent him a cable. Walter came straight over here. "This is great part, the greatest I have had," he told me as I chatted with him on Wednesday afternoon at the studio as he was looking over the clothes he wears in the production, which started this week. When I asked him how he "gets on" with the job he said "don't try to force myself into a part. I just absorb as much of the atmosphere as I can. It takes possession of me so thoroughly that I feel I can always tell if the lines I have to speak are true to character or not."

WALTER HUSTON

The film starts with a scene showing Rhodes receiving the "death sentence" from his doctor. "Six years if you are careful. If not—six months." Then the story is introduced as Rhodes muses: "So much to do; so little time to do it." Tens of thousands of feet of film have been brought from Africa by the Geoffrey Barkas expedition, which spent months there taking battle scenes introducing thousands of natives. Kraals are now being built in the studios for the rest of the action. After his film Walter Huston told me that he will return to New York temporarily. "But, no more Hollywood", he added, "the atmosphere is unbearable. It is "do this, don't do that" without reason, without understanding or sympathy. They force unsuitable stories and parts on you. I could not stand it again. Film-making in England is different. Here you are treated with consideration. You are allowed to play a part as you feel it should be played. Perhaps I shall come back here if they want me."

Also in London now—perhaps for good—is Herr Alfred Zeisler. He was formerly deputy production chief of U.F.A., the German film-producing concern. He has come here to direct for Garrett. Klement Pictures, which has an ambitious programme of films, the first starring Anna Sten. Anna is to get £2,000 a week for six weeks which it will take to finish her film. Zeisler is a man of ideas and experience. He made in 1929 the cheapest talkie Germany has produced spending £3,000 on it, and making nearly £80,000 profit. He also made the most expensive, the recently completed "Gold", which starred Brigittee Helm, and cost nearly £140,000. "Gold" tells the story of the man who could make gold and it shows up the economic penalties which his invention brings about.

FILM EXTRAVAGANCE

Recently, British Film Industry is making big strides and most of the local studios are spending lavishly to produce pictures which will stand comparison with Hollywood's technic. However, Mr. John Maxwell chairman and managing director of the Associated British Picture Corporation, criticised the "extravagant expenditure" of the British film industry at the meeting of the shareholders during the week. "British film production seems to be looked upon as a new Klondyke—a land flowing with easy money for all and sundry." He said. "During the last twelve to eighteen months conditions in film production have become increasingly difficult. There has been a great and unusual flow of money into film production. Large sums of money are being spent extravagantly and wastefully, with the result that costs are being forced up all round. These fantastic ideas of money value are even percolating downwards. At present we are faced with demands from the electricians' trade union which, if granted, would mean that if a man were to work for one hour on Sunday he would be entitled to be paid about £5.12 6d. for his one hour's work, and if called in to work for two or three nights a week, his wages would amount to about £400 to 50 a week". Large sums of money advanced on pictures during the last year or so had been lost, he added, and he warned those who were financially interested, but who had no actual experience of the business, of the underlying risks.

LOSING HAIR

Dr. Moran, the well-known French Dermatologist, affirms without reservation that baldness and early loss of hair can be prevented and hair regrown, because the hair roots (bulbs) remain in a passive (inactive) condition for a number of years and that they can be revitalized and made to produce normal healthy hair by proper care and treatment. Vitex, Worlds' Best Hair Grower prepared according to the indications of Dr. Moran rectifies all disorders of the scalp and hair forming organs by stimulating the hair bulbs into vigorous growing activity.

VITEX Rs. 5/- per bottle.

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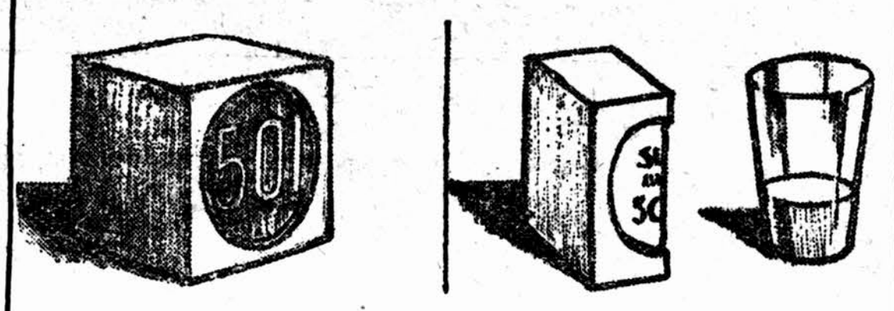
WORLD'S BEST HAIR GROWER

GROW NEW HAIR THIS EASY WAY AND LOOK YEARS YOUNGER.
Available at all leading Chemists.
Agents for Poona:—M/s. Khemchand Dayalji & Son, Chemists, 538, Centre Street, Camp.
Wholesale Stockists:—M/s. Chimanlal Vadilal & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
PEARLINE BEAUTY PRODUCTS (Paris),
Rahman Building, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SILKI-SOFT Shampoo:—Washing the hair with the best of soaps makes the hair brittle and weak. Silki-Soft shampoo thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp removing all dust, scurf and dandruff leaving the hair soft and lustrous like silk. Silki-Soft Rs. 1/6/- per bot.

Stockists wanted in unrepresented towns.

Which is worth more?



A full cake of 501 Soap—
or a cake of cheap soap which is half soap and half water?

IT'S a fact—many cheap soaps are only half soap and half water. That's why they melt away so quickly. 501 Soap is *really* inexpensive because it is good, solid soap containing only the necessary minimum of water.

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VALLATHOL: POET-LAUREATE OF KERALA

(By O. K. NAMBIAR)

Vallathol Narayana Menon, now known everywhere as "Vallathol," was born near Tirur in South Malabar. The great Ezuthachan, the father of modern Malayalam literature, was born in the same sacred place years before him. The Vallathol family belonged to the well-to-do middle class.

His birth roughly coincides with the birth of the National Congress and the revival movement in our culture that has resulted from this national awakening. He is past fifty and th Indian National Congress is just attaining its Golden Jubilee. The importance of this coincidence, however rough, when we estimate the character and genius of the poet is great, for in his works, vast and varied, we see a epitome, as it were, of the spirit of Indian Renaissance and its many-sided reformistic activities, social, religious, political and cultural.

Having been born in a beauty-spot in the lovely "Garden of Kerala," he was destined to have intimate associations with the sublime and the beautiful aspects of nature, from which he drew largely and directly in his poetry. The purity and simplicity of his diction were in no small measure influenced by the dialect of his Taluk, where, it has been agreed on all hands, the purest Malayalam dialect is spoken, free from the harsh corruptions of the Northern dialect, on the one hand, and, on the other, those touches of provincialism uncommon, if at times expressive, of the dialect spoken in Travancore.

He had no systematic school education as is usually given to boys of his social standing and his "schooling" consisted in a study of Sanskrit language and literature, customary in all old Tarwads. The boy showed remarkable proficiency in his studies and he was seen to be able to versify with great felicity.

His poetic career began by contributions to periodicals of short poems. As they appeared from time to time, people recognised a new genius had risen over the horizon. They found in his works something they had been yearning for in poetry all along, since those immortal early poets, Nambiar and Ezuthachan. Vallathol gave it in abundant measure. That assured his success and since then his climb to fame has been rapid.

The poetry immediately preceding Vallathol's was something that can be best described as neo-classic. The classical forms were kept intact and zealously adhered to, conventional cliches were plentifully adopted, the hackneyed similies and figures were used so very often and so very lifelessly that poetry, as these wrote, became unvital. It was a mere reproduction of the classics, much misused and unvitalised in the process, and not even the works of an outstanding poet like Keral Varma Koil Thampuran at times escapes this banality. Fresh inspiration had to be got directly from nature and the imageries had to come from Nature and not, from the classics. Fresh forms had to be tried and new aspirations and ideals had to be treated poetically. This is exactly what was given to Vallathol to do.

A New Epoch

And that marks a well-defined epoch. For the beginning has now been seen in Kerala literature of a new spirit and character. Take forms. The Mahakavya, Sannesa and the Chambu were before his time the accepted and respectable vehicles. All who laid claim to poetry wrote in one or more of these styles. The short pieces, had little or no vogue. The lyrics were in bad odour. Original compositions found little favour and translations had the day. Few, if any, cared to search for the old native verse forms in Dravida Vritha. New aspirations and topical problems were found unsuited to the dignity and decorum of poetical forms and they were thus confined to a poor prose pace. It will be untrue to say that Vallathol revolted against old forms and the old procedures, for have we not his Chitrayoga (Mahakavya) and his monumental translation of Valmiki's Ramayan, stanza for stanza, in the same Anushtub metre? It will be truer to say, therefore, that while he had a healthy respect for the classical forms and the old poets he affected the Dravida Vrittas and the shorter poems. It may be said in passing that periodical literature was in favour of short poems.

Vallathol's poems breathe life and are charged with tremendous passion. There is a freshness in his imagery that seems as if wet with the fresh-fallen dew. He is an admirable sense of form, colour, sound and what is often lacking in our modern poets, a sense of proportion. He combines almost a Keatsean felicity of phrasing with Wordsworthian simplicity and depth. Besides, in his poetic handling of problems he has that sharp and piercing intellectuality of Browning.

As a force in shaping the modern outlook on politics, economics and social reform, Vallathol has not perhaps received the recognition he deserves. Contemporary estimate is bound to suffer for lack of historic prospective. As students, Vallathol's political poems, his "flag-song," his song on Hindu-Muslim unity, that touching one on the "Charka." and many more were on the lips of every one of us. Those were days when the national spirit was shaping and it will not be an exaggeration to say that more than all the prosy and perfervid platform speaking, more than hartals and picketting, these little poems had been efficacious. They sank into the inner being and changed it. There was Asan too, that great and mighty genius, who, like Shelley, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat and like Shelley sang immortal songs, as yet another force in the field of social reform. Those who sneer at poetry on the ground of inutility must bear this in mind, that if the walls of Jericho fell before the blast of a trumpet, the walls of Troy rose to music. The function of true poetry in our life is immense.

His Simplicity

He is a tall, fair man with a bald head encircled by a growth of grey hairs, enhancing the respectability of his countenance. His features are good and his eyes are lit, always with an internal fire. His dress is plain khadder shirt, dhoti and "angavastram" in the customary Malayala manner. He is a plain man, straight forward and honest. Extremely affable, there is a touch of childishness in his excited gesticulations when he talks. This is not strange when we consider that he lost his hearing and to-day has to depend on writing materials to understand the thoughts of others. His poem "Badir Bilap." "the lamentation of the deaf man," is personal and touching.

He is strange to luxury and is naively embarrassed when people give him royal receptions and carry him in processions. I remember when the poet visited Tellicherry a few months ago, a mammoth procession of the townsfolk received him with a huge herd of caprisoned elephants and other pomp and circumstance. The poet was feeling very uneasy and with perfect candour spoke about this uneasiness to us. The poet speaks with a drawl and his speech is charged with poetic fancies as much as it can bear. His tastes are simple. On one occasion I have seen him smoke a cigarette like a novice.

Kerala Kala Mandal owes its inception to the poet and he and Mr. Munkunda Raja are fortunately doing their best to preserve the art of the country. Vallathol marks a definite epoch, as I said, in Malayalam literature. But there is the danger of its degenerating into a school. Among his adherents is another poet of remarkable abilities, a close associate of the poet, Mr. Nalapat Narayan Menon, whose famous "tear-drops" has been translated into a number of languages, including English.

The poet has recently travelled widely and at present is resting at home. He is the most highly paid writer in Malayalam.

Judge—What is the meaning of the expression, Sez you"?

Counsel—Mind, it would appear that it is a slang expression of American origin, which has gained regrettable currency in the language of the people, through the insidious agency of the cinema, and is, I am given to understand, employed to indicate a state of dubiety, as to the credibility or veracity of a statement made by the speaker.

Judge—O yeah!

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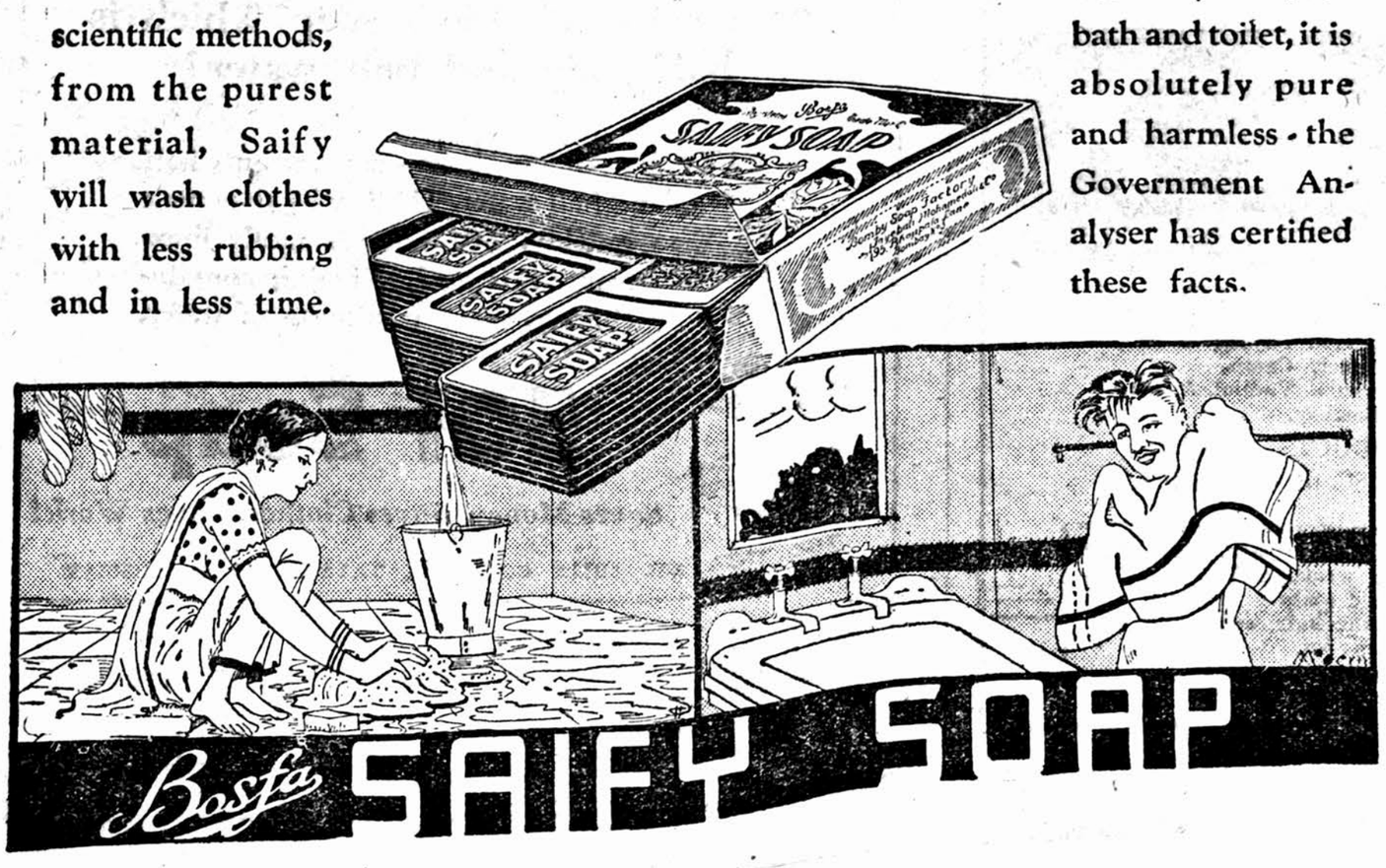

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The March Of Science

ROBOT POLICEMAN

The latest type of robot-policeman for traffic control which has been put into operation at Marylebone Circus not only acts as master controller of the traffic lights, but actually counts the vehicles passing over the rubbered-strips in the road surface and changes the time intervals between the red and the green signals to meet the demands of the volume of traffic.

After it had been working for 24 hours, experts were delighted with its success.

Time was saved for drivers, it was pointed out, by the lessening of the seconds spent at the road junctions along Marylebone Road, between Great Portland Street and Lisson Grove, and in two cases in Baker Street.

A second machine—known as the "integrator" is to be installed at the junction of Marylebone Road and Edgware Road and eventually the two will control 75 road junctions.

ELECTRIC CRADLE

The latest device to assist the tired mother is an electric cradle, the invention of a man in Sikeston.

It rocks the baby to sleep, and is so adjusted that it can be regulated to suit the most exacting infant.

It can be set so that any one of fourteen varieties of rocking can be imitated, and it will move at any required speed. All that the mother has to do is to place the child in the cradle, press the switch, and depart upon her household duties. The invention has been tried out in the most thorough manner imaginable, for the inventor is a man with a considerable family, each one of which has been reared in earlier types of the present rocker.

COLOURED SNOW

Coloured snow has fallen on the Australian Alps for the second time this year. The most remarkable fall was at St. Bernard's Hospice, where pink snow fell in two layers, an inch and a half thick, with a six-inch strip of glittering white snow between.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper (Finance Member of the Government of Bombay), accompanied by the Collector of the District, viewing the ploughing of the first furrow of the Model Agricultural Farm, recently opened at Nasik.

Rubber Tire Wheels For Tram-Cars

Tokyo's Latest Move In Campaign Against Noise

Adoption of rubber tire wheels for the tram-cars in Tokio, Osaka, and other cities is being considered with a view to eliminating one of the most serious causes of noise in the city, it is reported.

The Electric Association with its head office in Tokio and Kansai branch in Osaka, since its organization in the spring of this year, has been studying means of preventing the noise of the tram-car, and has reached a decision to adopt the rubber tire wheel for the car.

The Association has decided to work on the plan for its realization in cooperation with the Tokyo Municipal Electric Research Station. Tokyo and Osaka Electric Bureaus, Hanshin Electric Railway Company, and Kobe Municipal Electrical Bureau.

It is expected that practical tests will be made on the project by the beginning of October on various tram-car lines in Tokyo. Specially manufactured solid rubber tires with some improvements on the ordinary tire will be adopted for the tram-car.

The Kobe Municipal Electric Bureau has for some time past been using special solid tires for a part of its tram-cars, while the Osaka Municipal Electric Bureau and the Osaka-Kobe Express Electric Railway Company have been earnestly pushing on their studies in this connection.

It is exppected that the Tokyo Municipal Electrical Bureau will do its best to secure realization of the project by overcoming all its adverse circumstances and other obstacles.—"Japan Times".

NON-STOP CLOCK

A clock which requires no winding has been patented at Prague, Czecho-Slovakia. Known as a radio clock, which can be operated from a distance of 500 miles, it has as "works" a small receiving set to control the progress of the hands.

ANGLE CAN BE TRISECTED

Pennsylvania Youth Claims To Have Solved Mathematical Problem So Long Held Unsolvable

Ted Macknik, 21-year-old Pensylvanian, stirred the interest of Detroit mathematicians with a demonstration of the method by which he contends he is able to trisect an angle, using only a straight edge and a compass.

The Mahanoy City youth, using a blackboard before an intent audience in a hotel ballroom, explained the geometrical formula which, he says, solves a problem mathematicians have always held geometrically unsolvable. No measurements were indicated on either the compass or ruler used.

The youth said his method applied to an angle of any size, and that by geometrical analysis of the angles made by the connecting points in his diagram any mathematician can prove that his method of trisecting a given angle is infallible.

He is attending the National Ukrainian Youth Conference here.

Using O as a centre, he drew two straight lines to form an obtuse angle, labelling the extreme ends A and B. With O as the pivot point, he used his compass to draw an arc reaching the lines OA and OB and labeled the intersections S and T.

With A and B as centres, he made intersecting arcs to bisect angle AOB, cutting it into two equal angles along line OC He then bisected angle OCB, labeling the new line OV.

Returning to the starting centre, O, he took a radius at random and drew point L on the line OC and point N on the line OV. With the same radius, but using N as his centre, he drew point M on the line OV. Using L and N as centres, he made intersecting arcs at a point P between the diverging lines OC and OV. Then with P and M as centres he made intersecting arcs at point R.

A line was drawn from point O, cutting through the arc ST at Z and continuing through R to a point X. He bisected the line SZ, using S and Z as centres, at point K, then drew a line through K and out to point Y.

Arcs SK, KZ and ZI were equal, he said, thus trisecting the original angle AOB.

Macknik offered the following proofs of his work:

1—Angle ZTS is inscribed angle. Therefore angle ZTS is measured by half of its intercepted arc SZ, or measured by SK or KZ, since SK equals KZ (bisected).

2—Angle KST is inscribed angle. It is measured by half of arc KT and is measured by either KZ or ZT. ZT may be smaller than, larger than or equal to SK or KZ. But SK equals KZ. Therefore KZ is a common angle used in measuring both inscribed angles, STZ and KST. Therefore ZT equals KZ and KS. Angle KTS is measured respectively by SK. Angle KST is measured respectively by ZT.

Further proof:

To prove angle KST equals angle ZTS:

The isosceles triangle, whose base is SLT, and the vertex at inter-section of chords KT and SZ. Chord O cuts the figure into two congruent triangles. Therefore angle KST equals ZTS. Chords measured by equal angles are equal.

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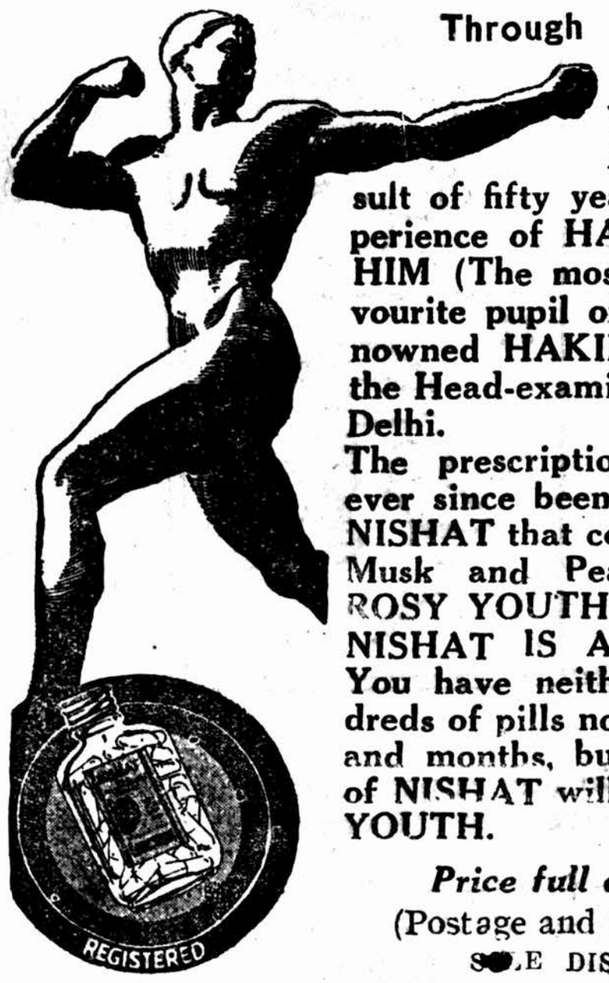

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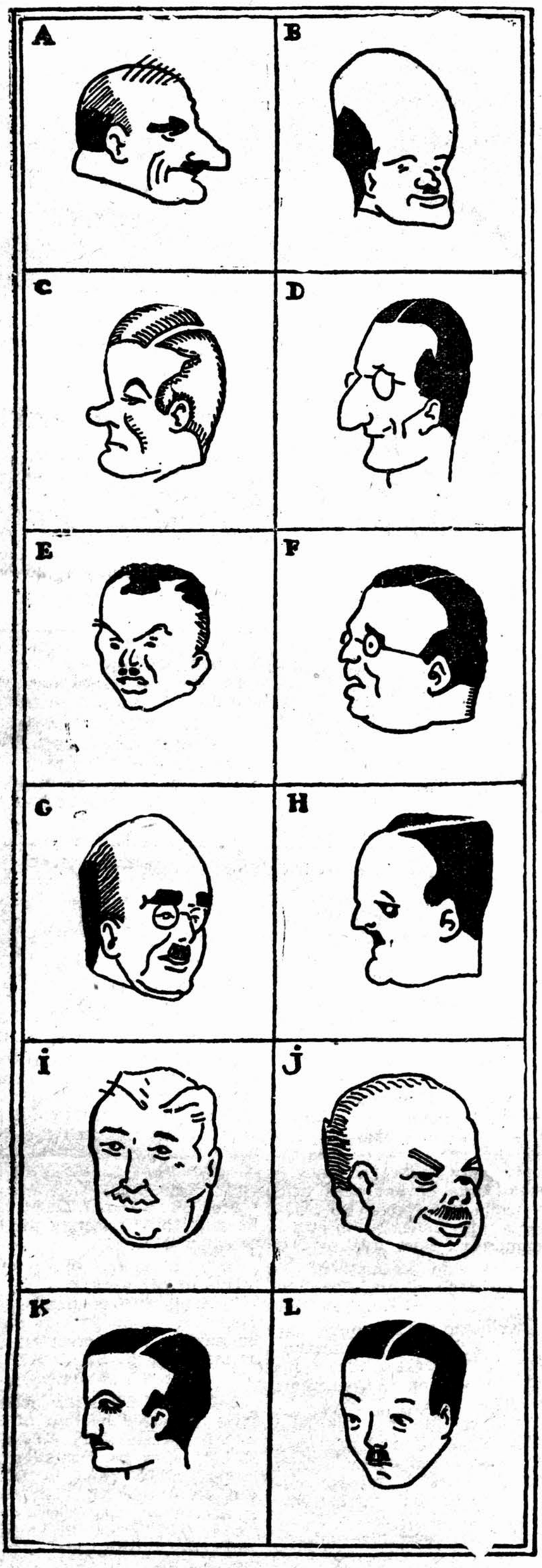
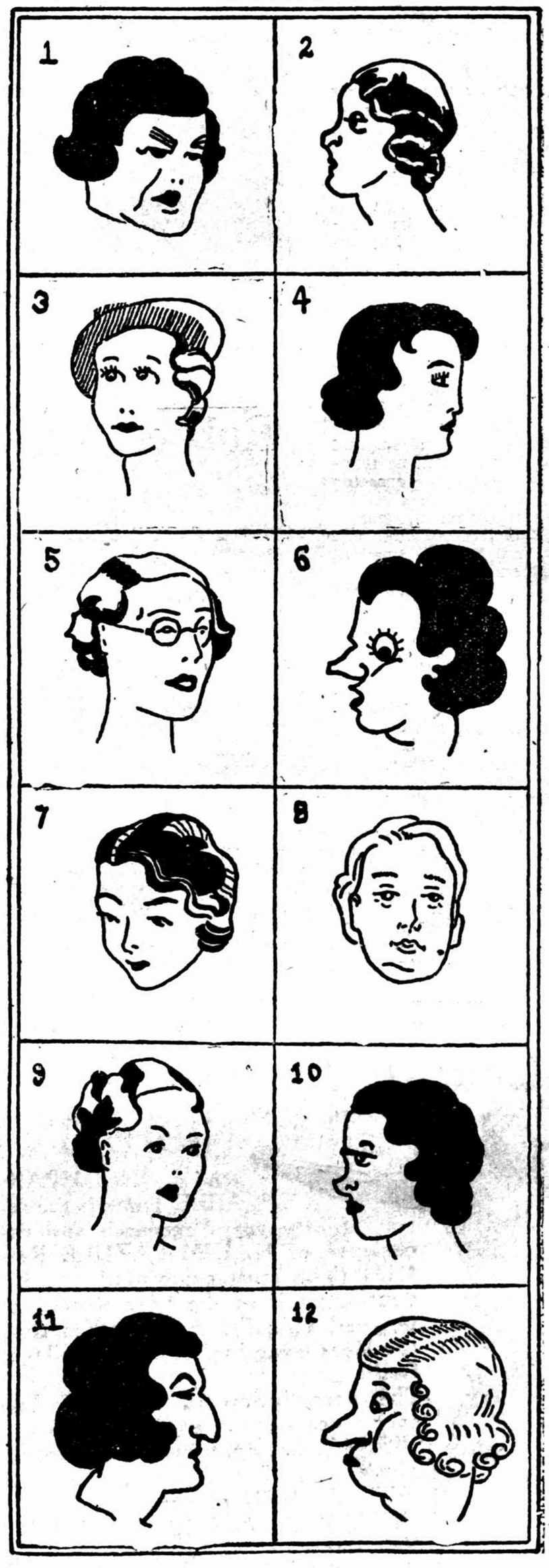
FAMILY

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs, 200

FATHERS



MOTHERS



In many families children bear striking resemblance to their parents in one respect or another. The child may have its father's nose and mother's chin or 'vice versa'. It may have resemblance to its parents in respect of ears, eyes, head, jaw, hair, etc.

In this competition there are three sets of illustrations, one set showing fathers marked A. B, C, the other set for mothers numbered 1, 2, 3 and the third for their children (boys and girls) numbered I, II, III.

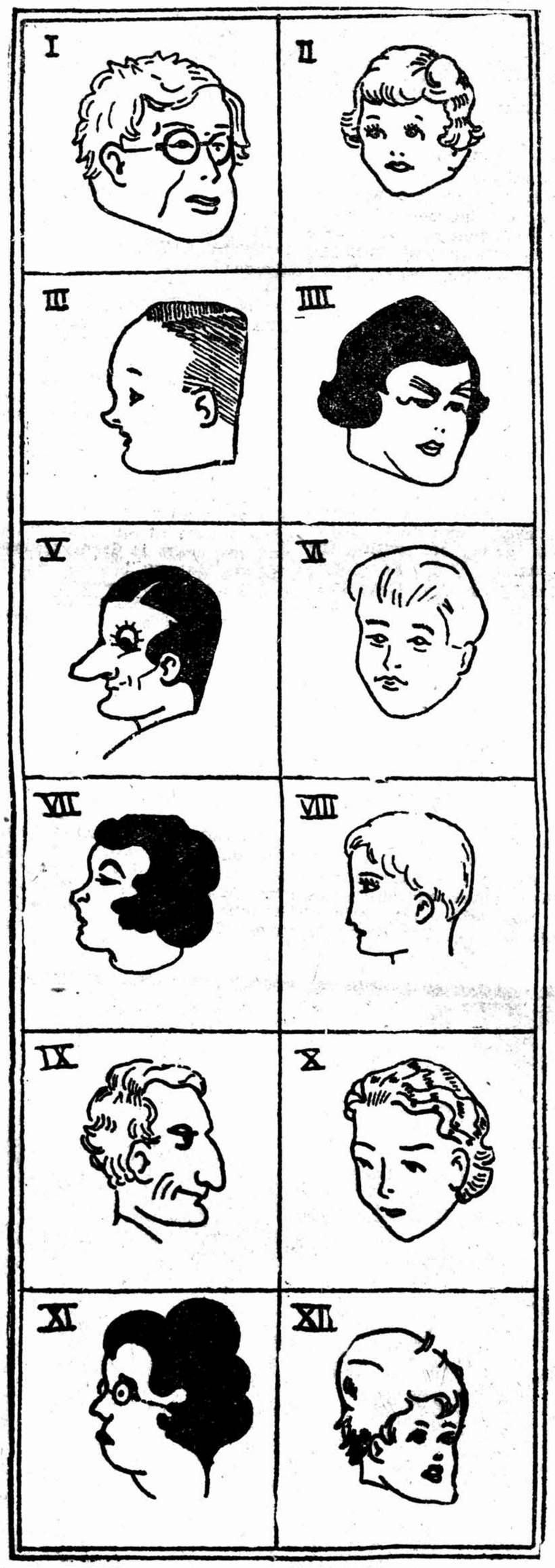
You have to pick out the father and the mother in respect of each child. For instance the boy in illustration III has a marked resemblance in the shape of his head to the father in illustration "H" and in respect of nose to the mother in illustration No. 10. You, therefore, have to enter "H" in the column for fathers and 10 in the column for mothers against III in the coupon.

(Continued on opposite page)

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

CHILDRENS



(Continued from opposite Page)

Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of fathers and mothers and submit your entries before 9th October, 1935, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay,

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th October, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 20th October, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

Child.	Father.	Mother.
I		
II		
III	H	10
IIII		
V		
VI		
VII		
VIII		
IX		
X		
XI		
XII		

Name.....

Address.....

Please write Name and Address in Block Letters

Closing Date 9th October 1935.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

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INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

You have heard of persons getting "thrills"—Haven't you? Perhaps you have yourself experienced some "thrills"—Have you?.... But, I must confess, last Sunday's excursion of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children to the Vehar Lake in celebration of the 9th Anniversary of the Association and the 67th Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was surely a thrill—a "thrill" for me at least!

"Vande Matram" cried the children at the top of their voice

The Party sat down on a green rock for their tiffin: Here they could have a very fine view of all the surroundings, including the big water-pipes of the Vehar Lake.

—in one voice indeed, as the motor bus started from the Laxmi Nagar exactly at 7-30 A.M.....That was one of the greatest "thrills" of my life. Blood rushed fast through all the veins of my body as if desiring to ooze out instantaneously in sacrifice to the Mother: Such fortune however does not favour all, that is true.

EARLY RISING.

Our home children got up very early that day, and I am certain all other children also had left their beds early. For, when we arrived at our headquarters a little before 7 a.m., more than half the number of children had already been there. All of us were anxiously looking for the motor buses to come, as though they had been late.

But the motor buses arrived in time, and we began to seat the children. They were about seventy and both the motor buses looked completely "full up to the brim." Mostly they were Gujarati speaking children, but there were some Sindhi speaking and a few Marathi and Tamil speaking children also.

Somehow all children understood each other quite well: the language did not make any difference. Their ages ranged from three to twelve years, and all looked happy—very happy. They went singing songs, crying hurrays and making merry all the time—they were in that spirit.

The motor buses went via Kurla. As we passed through its streets, we saw small shops, and little huts of persons living there. And the poverty of India stared widely into our faces. Let those who pass much of their time in Fort, amongst gorgeous buildings and noisy motor car traffic, some time go to these slums and they will realise the vast difference and the great contrast.....

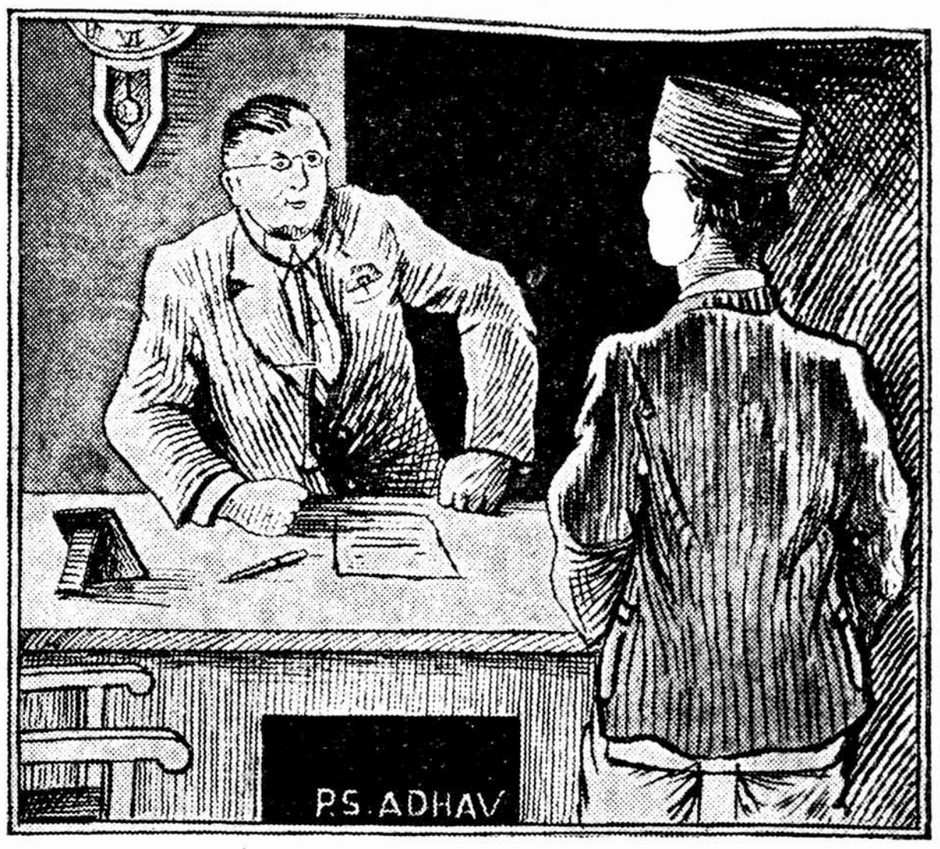
AT VEHAR LAKE

While nearing the Vehar we have to climb high and pass through a zig-zaggy path. The valley on the left and the hillocks on the right are all full of the green. The tall trees and the beautiful bushes soothe your eyes as you look at them. And the small stream provides you with an extra pleasant view.

At last we reached the Vehar Lake. Here, as you may be knowing, the water is allowed to collect during the monsoons. Then it has to go through a process of cleansing, after which it is supplied via media very big pipes to the whole of Bombay for drinking purposes. Children, however, did not care to know this.

They liked to play, and they started games, and in right earnest at once. Some played football, and some jumped with the skipping ropes. There was no fast and rigid programme to be followed: All children were at liberty to enjoy as best as they could and make themselves happy as much as possible.

The Sun-Clock erected at the Vehar Lake is a thing of interest to note. It reminds you that these mechanical clocks are not a great necessity, and we could tell the time with the help of shadow, if we so wished. But, once we have got accustomed to the machinery, we do not like to take aid from the nature: Is it not pitiable?



Doctor: "Well, you are certainly looking better than I expected to find you."
Patient: "I think it is because I followed the instructions on your medicine bottle."
Doctor: "Is that so! What were they?"
Patient: "KEEP THE BOTTLE TIGHTLY CORKED."
(Drawn By:— Bro. Adhav, P. S., Jalgaon).

TIFFIN-TIME.

Children were now feeling a little hungry—although they should have felt this earlier... But, as it was evident, they had even forgotten their food in the great joy of assimilating the nature. You would find a group here and group there, all children scattered everywhere busy either with their games or with the sight-seeing.

A whistle from the Organiser-in-Charge, Syt. M. J. Parmar, and all collected together. We went up the hill, where a beauty-spot had already been selected for the tiffin-time. Elderly children helped by taking some things and the workers at the initiative of Sjt. S. N. Navle brought water from the lake.

From here we could have a general view of the Vehar Lake. It was beautiful: there is no other description for it. And as children sat in the slanting rows, the sight appeared marvellous. At the top-right sat Shrimati Urmilaben Mehta, President of the Khar Branch and Shrimati Shantilaben Desai, another enthusiastic worker of the Association.

After the tiffin and a short recess, children were once more seated in the motor buses, which brought us directly at the Laxmi Nagar, where the party broke up at exactly one o'clock with the last big shout of "Vande Matram." The walls all round echoed sweetly this tune of the pure children and my heart in leaps resounded "Vande Matram"!

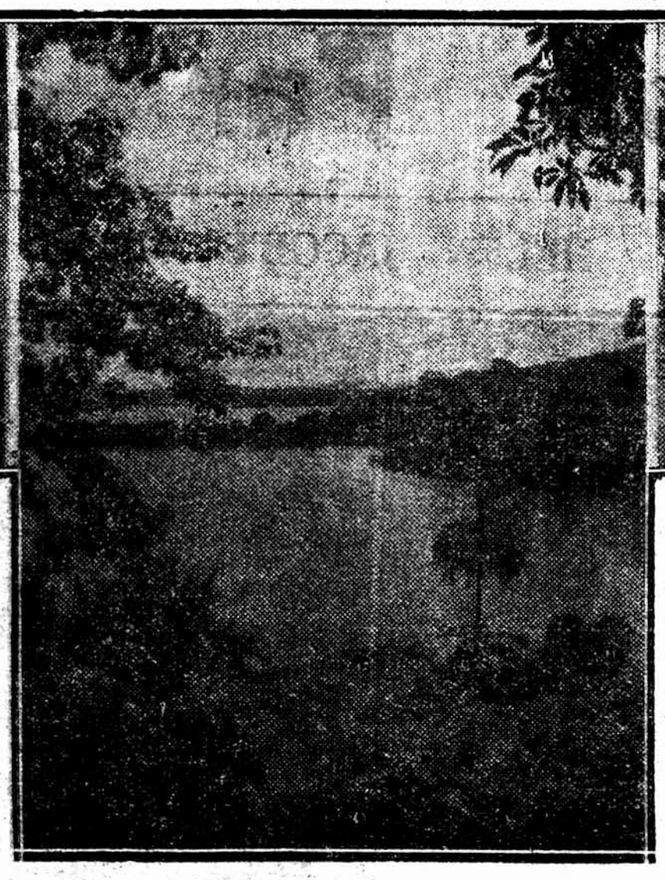
PRIZE WINNERS.

Thus ended our first excursion of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari. I am sure children will remember it for a pretty long time. At east I will not forget it very soon. Don't you think that I have never been to excursions!—This one, however, was a "thrill" to me because.....Well, you understand now: Don't you?

On October 7, comes Dassera. Do you know what is the significance of this day? Perhaps you do: Will you then write to me within a fortnight, and win a prize? The members, companions

The hillocks, greenery and charmful trees at Vehar Lake provide a wonderful atmosphere..... and the children took full advantage of all that was available. On the left you will find two children enjoying a tree-swing, and on the right, a group playing a game in the midst of beautiful bushes.

At Vehar Lake, the Children had ample opportunities to enjoy and assimilate Nature. ture.



A general view of the Vehar Lake, where children of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari went for an excursion on last Sunday, Sept. 29, to celebrate the 9th Anniversary of the Association and the 66th Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

And they could play games too. Syt. M. J. Parmar, Organiser-in-Charge of the excursion is seen here at the back, in the centre.

and associates studying upto matric should please quote their number of enrolment; the others must enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee.

You must write this in ink, on one side only of the paper and in any language you like. Only do not forget to mention your age and write your address legibly. Children of the same household, class or neighbourhood may send their entries all together in one cover. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

For writing out "How I enjoyed the Patteti," Minu, Barjor, Jal and Banadur will get surprise packets. For finding out mistakes in the animals' drawings, Suru, Lila, Dhanji and Anaunt will get prizes. And for connecting A B C nicely, prizes will be despatched to Jini, Dhun, Mohite and Someshwar. We shall be thankful if the receipt of prizes is acknowledged.

REMEMBER THEN

Many things you should forget
As you pass along,
Things o'er which the foolish fret
Insult, slander, wrong;
But remember, day by day,
Loving kindness to repay.
Let the trivial things go by,
Unrecorded still;
Thoughts of vengeance—let them die,

Lest they work you ill;
But, engraven deep and plain,
Let love's memories remain.

—Paul Preston.

* * * *

A SEAWEED WEATHERMAN

An amusing weather-teller can be made from a piece of the brown seaweed which grows like broad ribbons. Do not rinse it in fresh water or you will take away the salt. With scissors cut out the figure of a little man, three or four inches high, and put him on a window-ledge in the sun to dry. Cut a slit in a cork into which the feet of the figure may be pushed.

When the weather is going to be fine and dry the little man will be standing up straight. At the coming of a change he begins to bow his head, and when rain is near he will be stooping right down.

—Kapila Shah.

* * * *

ANTS.

There are 2,000 species of ants.

After taking one flight into the upper air an ant's wings drop off.

An ant known as the Sauba ant once tunnelled under the river Parahyba at a spot where it was as wide as the Thames is at London Bridge.

The driver ants of Africa will attack and destroy large snakes and chickens.

A white ant lays 60 eggs a minute; that is, about 80,000 a day.

The white ant is edible and considered a delicacy. They are said to be like sweet almonds.

—Abdul Rahman.

TO MAKE YOU LAUGH.

(Sent by Bro. Vasudev, 14 years.)

Angry Father—"Where are those apples I left on the table?"

Son—"I haven't touched one of them."

Angry Father—"But I left five, and now there's only one."

Son—"Yes, that's the one I didn't touch."

Visitor—"Are you two boys twins?"

Little Billy—"No, but my brother and me are so alike that you cannot tell us apart unless you see us together."

Passenger—"Is this a fast train?"

Guard—"Yes, sir."

Passenger—"Well, would you

Shri. Urmila Mehta, President of the Khar Branch of the All-India Children's Association, accommodating children in the motor 'bus at the time of starting from the Laxmi Nagar.

mind finding out what it's last to?"

Old Gent—"You're rather a young chap to be left in charge of a chemist's shop. Have you a diploma?"

Assistant—"Why—er—no, sir; but we have a preparation of our own that's just as good."

Tourist—"If you have no telephone or telegraph, how do you summon the fire brigade?"

Rustic—"Why, we drop them a postcard, sir!"

Little Freddie—"If you please, mother wants a tape measure."

Shopkeeper—"How long does she want it?"

Little Freddie—"Er—I think she wants to keep it."

First Student—"Our professor is a wonderful man. He talks like a book."

Second Student—"Yes, but it's a pity he doesn't shut up as easily!"

REPLIES.

Sis. Titania Dave (Delhi): We shall try to get you a Parsi, girl pen-friend, as desired.

Bro. Ramchandra C. Kale (Nasik): Why did you want another form? We have however sent it; only one parent's signature is enough. A 'Book Post' should not contain a written letter, and we could not have therefore informed you this as suggested by you.

Bro. Ameen Eddin (Hyderabad, Deccan): Thanks, we certainly do consider the age when deciding the prize-winners.

Bro. Ralph Haim (Abu Road): I am afraid I shall not be able to use the poem sent by you. Send another composition, please.

Bro. P. S. Adhav (Jalgaon): you should not send a personal letter in an open Book Post cover. Glad to learn you are winning so many prizes.

Sis. A. Padma (Parel): Glad to see you can write such nice letters. Your photograph will appear next week.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Syt. D. G. Dalvi has written us a very fine letter from Thana. Here are a few extracts from the same:—

"I like your Children's Own Corner very much. Words fall short to appreciate it.

I am also of the opinion that our children must be educated in such a way that they might be able to grasp it easily. And this we must do ourselves as these methods are not being observed in the present school system.

"There is a proverb, 'Focta non verba' meaning 'Words not deeds'—so I must not appreciate only by expressing myself, but I must do some practical work, I would therefore like to enroll myself as an Associate or a Patron, for I am above 16 years.....I will try to help you as much as I can."

While thanking the above gentleman for his kind letter, we must express that we have high hopes in all who have sympathies with our movement to help us in making it a success throughout India, as indeed it has proved to be in Sind and elsewhere.

Let all children join Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association earlier the better. Please send for the form and full particulars, enclosing nine pice stamps only to cover the postage and intimating us of your age.

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"GULISTAN",
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

PLANTING TREES FROM AIR

Hawai Experiment Proves Successful

Planting trees from airplanes has proved a success in Hawaii where seeds of the African tulip, Moreton Bay fig and the hutu trees have been scattered over the mountains from army airplanes.

Some mountain areas in Hawaii are virtually inaccessible. Since water rushing down from them eroded lower areas, Dr. H. L. Lyon, forester for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, sought army aid to plant tree seeds from the air.

Many flights were made with the "Bird of Paradise" plane that was flown from California to Hawai in 1927. Now many of the new trees can be seen from lower areas, the African tulip lifting its flaming red flowers above a background of green. Several burned over areas on Hawaii (the Big Island) have been reforested in this way. Lava in these areas is so rough it precludes travel.

News From Far & Near

JAP. CHILDREN PRESENT PLANE

The airplane which has been contributed to the Japanese Navy through funds collected by school children was dedicated on September 7. To raise the money school ch ldren all over the country bought special pencils.

JAPAN MADE MOTOR CARS

A million Japan made motor cars are exported to foreign countries yearly. This equals the Ford exports from America to other countries which is said to total a similar amount. Howevr, the motor cars made in Japan are toys.

RICHARD III'S SKULL?

A skull has been unearthed during excavations on the site of extensions to Leicester College of Art and Technology.

It was here that Richard III, was buried after the Battle of Bosworth, in August, 1485.

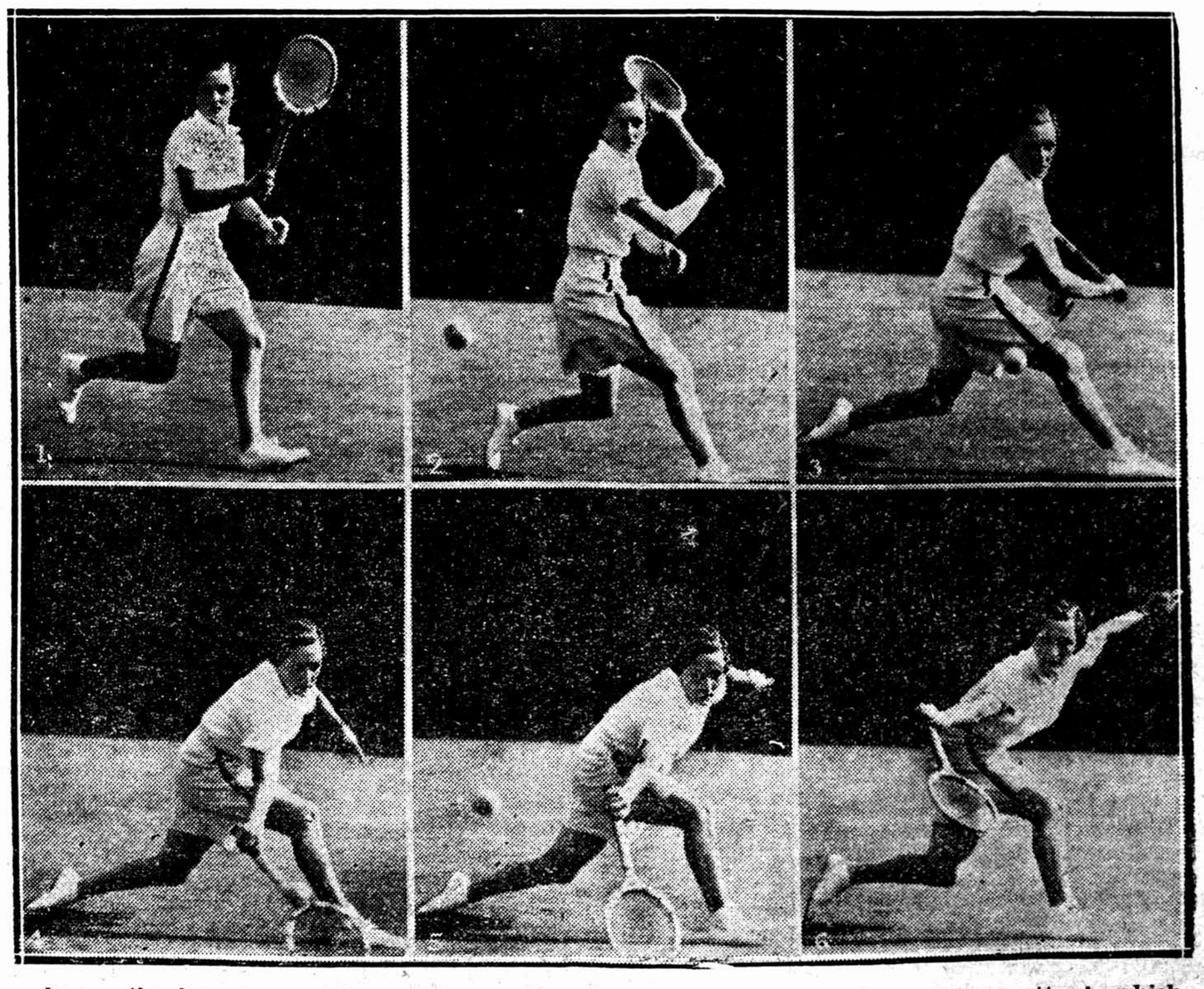
TOKYO'S 800,000 BICYCLE BOYS

According to the Police Bureau there are 800,000 bicyles in Tokyo city. Almost all the accidents in the streets are due to the irresponsible bicycle boys who dart and out among taxi and trucks. In 1933 there were 4,580 street accidents and in the preceding year 5,214. The b'cycle was prominent among these mix ups of the thoroughfares.

LIVING "TAILOR'S DUMMY."

World's strangest job is held by Rudolf Nedvidek, of Prague. He earns his living by standing still. But it has cost him many hours of practice to reach his present proficiency. He can stand for three hours in a shop window or on a cart being drawn through the streets without moving so much as an eyelid. Rudolf is a living tailor's dummy.

HELEN JACOB'S MAGIC BACKHAND



Among the foremost requisites of a seasoned tennis player, is a strong backhand, a matter in which Helen Jacob's is far from lacking.

In preparation for the "American Wimbledon," otherwise known as the Women's National Singles Championships at Forest Hills, the component parts of the stroke are analyzed by the magic eye camera.

1.—Running for the ball.

2.—The ball makes its appearance. Notice how her back is partially turned to the ball as the racket is raised.

3.—The wrist and forearm are tensed. The face of the racket is being started forward to meet the ball.

4.—Contact is made near the ground sweeping upward.

5.—Notice how she twists the racket as the ball speeds towards the net.

6.—The perfect follow through.

SURPRISE AT SEANCE

Flash Of Electric Torch Reveals Hidden Megaphone

A spiritualist seance, a room in darkness, communications received from "spirit voices". Then one of the audience flashes an electric torch and the medium is seen with a megaphone to his lips.

That was the scene described at Whitley Bay (Northumberland) police court when John Hope, was fined £6 for having obtained 6d. from Joseph Gibson on three occasions by false pretences.

Honsby said he had been a Spiritualist for 18 years. He attended three seances at Hope's house. Each person attending, he said, paid 6d.

Hope gave evidence that he was unaware that he was holding a megaphone when Honsby switched on the flash lamp, and that he must have been in a semi-trance.

CLERGYMAN WHO HAD NO COUNTRY

A Church of England clergyman, who for years had been without a country or the right of citizenship, has been granted naturalisation papers by the Home Secretary.

He is the Rev. Benjamin John Haddad, of College Road, Cheshunt, Herts, who was born in Nazareth when Palestine was ruled by the Turks.

He told a reporter that he regarded the Home Secretary's letter as an honour and its gift of citizenship as a privilege.

"I have served the Church of England for 27 years," he said. "I was educated here and married an Englishwoman. I imagined that when Palestine became a mandatory territory of Great Britain I could claim Palestine citizenship, but that was refused. Nominally I was a Turkish subject, but Turkey would not have me."

CABINET OF 1,000 CRIMES

Relic Shown In London Reveals Poison Secrets Of Borgias

A grim relic of the days when potentates "bumped off" their enemies with a simple dose of poison, cunningly administered, has just arrived in London.

The Cabinet of a Thousand Crimes was once the treasured possession of one of the Borgias—a gift from Caesar to his sister Lucrezia, who later became the famous Duchess of Ferrara. It is on exhibition on the first floor of Selfridge's Store.

Built as a liqueur and wine cabinet, but with dozens of secret drawers in which important documents were hidden, it could be unlocked only by the use of a poisoned key.

Enemies and thieves, unfamiliar with the key, set a spring in motion as they turned the lock, a poisoned needle pricked the user's hand, and he died within a few hours.

The original key is being shown with the cabinet—but without the poison. Knowing the secret of the hidden needle, however, it was surprising how many experimenters pricked their fingers at yesterday's preliminary view.

Inside the cabinet, but as yet undiscovered among the many secret recesses, are said to be signs drawn with a dagger which, when deciphered, will give the formula for the famous "waterclear" poison which sent so many people to their death.

Three hundred years after Lucrezia's death the cabinet was given by Cardinal de Medici to the Russian Tsar, Alexander I, and it remained at the Romanox palace of Tsarskoje Selo, near Leningrad, until 1917. Rasputin was particularly attracted by it.

It was smuggled to Poland and has since become the property of Baron von Landauer.—"News Chronicle."

JAPAN'S HIGH TOLL OF SUICIDES

The "Japan Times writes:—

Suicides in Japan are played up by the vernaculars in a spectacular manner no foreign paper would attempt This nation is also said to lead the other nations in the number of suicides per thousand population. But in the West Suicides are considered a criminal offence while in Japan, it is not so looked upon. It is impossible to expect the newspapers to give up their lurid stories often connected with love suicides but they can be asked not to play up suicides in a manner that will effect the public.

SCHOOL FOR HUMOROUS NARRATORS

Audiences in Japan having become tired of tragedy, now prefer laughter to tears, and in consequence humorous narrators are coming into their own. In a droning voice these entertainers talk on current topics without rhyme or reason, proving that "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men."

A school to train comic story tellers will be opened shortly in Tokyo. Already 60 would-be narrators who think they are funny men have registered to take the entrance examination.

Romantic History Of Chewing Gum

After nicotine and alcohol, chewing-gum is probably the most widely-used stimulant in the world. It has had a romantic history.

Notable among the villians of American history (writes "Fortune") is Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who in 1836 led an overwhelming Mexican army against the Texan Alamo. This Santa Anna was a handsome, part-Indian general with a Napoleonic belief in his star. and a Napoleonic lust for power. His later career included several terms as President of Mexico, one stretch as dictator, and several periods of exile. During one of the latter he came to Staten Island. He stayed a year and then sailed off to Mexico. But he left behind in his desk drawer a hunk of chicle, an act which has become more far-reaching than any other in his long and tempestuous career.

The hunk came into the hands of one Thomas Adams. Adams began to experiment with the stuff. He tried without success to vulcanise it. Then he thought it might work as a setting for false teeth, but a dentist friend rejected it scornfully. Finally he recalled that Santa Anna had chewed his chicle—an immemorial Mexican custom to which the 'conquistadores' ascribed the flashing white teeth of the Aztec maidens.

Thomas Adams, finding it flakly, boiled it, chewed it and at last produced a delightfully chewey substance. He rolled this out with his wife's rolling pin, and sent it to a candy store in New Jersey. It was an immediate sensation. Box after box was sold, until Adams was ordering more chicle and he and his sons were giving all their time to making the stuff. Later he added sugar and flavouring extracts to the chicle and business boomed.

In the vast gum industry of today, 95 out of the 100 sticks crammed into every American month are made by three Big Producers. The Big Three of Gum are Wrigley (60 per cent). Beech-Nut (20 per cent.), and American Chicle (15 per cent.)

Children's gum is a distinct subdivision of the industry. Made of cheaper ingredients than the regular adult lines, children's gum comes in enormous, brightly wrapped hunks for a penny. Its brand names must be changed almost overnight,, for children are notoriously fickle and will flock to a novelty that happens to please them. Most children's gum is known in the trade as "bubble gum" because it is specially compounded so as to permit its being blown up into those huge bubbles which dangle from the lips of many an ill-bred child.

FOREIGN CONQUESTS.

Only about two per cent. of American production is exported. The Wrigley company exports very little because it has factories in England, Australia and Germany. Of foreign markets, Great Britain is the largest, the Phillipines are next, Japan (aggressively Western in this. as in other things) is third and France is fourth.

Other foreign ventures have met with difficulties. Wrigley spent large sums in India attempting to induce the natives to chew gum instead of the betel nut. In China he had to teach customers not to swallow gum. Dealers had to provide shears to retailers (for cutting sticks in half) since not one Chinese in 10,000 could afford to buy a whole stick of shewing gum.

Chewing gum is chicle plus sugar plus flavour. Chicle puts the chew in chewing gum. It is the coagulated sap of a tropical tree, the sapodillo, which flourishes in Mexico and Central America. Since a sapodilla tree cannot be tapped far chicle until it is thirty years old (it lives to a great age; many trees now producing are believed to date back to the Spanish conquest) and since a tree must lie fallow for six years after it is tapped, very little of the chicle comes from man-made plantations.

The Big Three have to bargain for concessions with whatever government or governor is current in the sapodilla country, have to fit out annual expeditions through the jungle on which wiry little Mayans called chicleros swarm up the trees and gash the bark with big sharp machetes. Revolution, hurricane and jungle death are the normal hazards of the business.

Big Three Of America Who Control World's Supply

"CAN" IN CANADA

Remarkable Growth Of Canning Industry

The growth of the production of canned foods in Canada since the beginning of the twentieth century has been a romance of industry. In 1900 the total value did not exceed dol. 8,250,000 (£1,650,000)—by 1930 it had increased to more than dol. 55,000,000 (£11,000,000).

The principal commodities used in the canning industry are fish, fruits, vegetables, milk and meats. In addition, it forms a valuable adjunct to other industries, notably the tin can industry, the wooden box industry and the paper and printing industries.

The development of the canned foods trade has effected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year, not always with all the flavour of the freshly-gathered product, but with much of their original freshness and flavour.

The salmon canning industry, for which Canada is famous the world over, is practically confined to British Columbia. It dates back to 1876 when the first pack was only 9,847 cases. By 1930 the pack had increased to 2,223,469 cases, the highest record to date. It is worth millions of dollars annually to Canada.

A similar growth has taken place in regard to the canning of fruits and vegetables, chiefly carried on in the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec. The pack in 1933 consisted of 1,201,275 cases of fruits and 4,531,542 cases of vegetables, valued at dol. 2,895,000 (£579,000) and dol. 8,257,000 (£1,651,400).

Before going to bed each night, drink a cup of VITACUP. This soothing beverage will help you to fall asleep quickly and will ensure sound and restful sleep all through the night, at the same time building up your strength for the next day's activities.

VITACUP is made from pure malt, full cream milk, eggs and chocolate, balanced to suit all climatic conditions. It is delicious to taste and easily digested, and should be taken whenever you are feeling tired or run-down. There is no better food beverage than VITACUP, whatever you pay.

A quarter pound tin of VITACUP contains sufficient for more than 20 cups. There is also a half pound tin containing twice the quantity. Each tin is specially packed to suit local climatic conditions.

Lower in price, hermetically sealed and untouched by human hand.

VITACUP

COLEMAN AND COMPANY LIMITED, WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND

THE SPACE-RAIDERS

message rang in the Conference Hall of the League's palace from loud-speakers. Anxious-faced representatives of the nations listened eagerly to his words. Longdon was doing something. Longdon had a constructive plan.

These were his words, bringing a gleam of hope to a thunderstruck civilisation, rousing a burst of enthusiasm:—

"I am unable to attend your conference, gentlemen. My time is too fully occupied in producing, in co-operation with the British Government, a new form of sky-machine which will, we hope, enable us to get into the high regions and strike back at the raiders. I am asked to state my view as to the probable reason for this reign of terror.

"My own idea is that this planet, for thousands of years, has been the subject of speculation amongst the peoples of another world—beings whose civilisations are infinitely older than our own, who are far, far ahead of us in scientific invention and knowledge.

"They may be Martians, or they may not. The point is immaterial. The fact remains after a long period of time they have decided to visit Earth and find out for themselves just what sort of people live here, what atmospheric conditions exist.

"I believe we are being subjected to an intensive investigation, that we are being studied closely through instruments infinitely more powerful than any telescopes we have here.

"It is probable that we have been studied thus, from their own world, through long ages. Now they have equipped an expedition, which has arrived and is proceeding with exploration work. They have experimented upon our aircraft, and tested out their weapons. They know how puny our machines are, how clumsy our airplanes compared to their own, and this has made them bolder.

"They are testing us with disease germs. They have dropped "Circles of Death"—which I believe will shortly prove to be focus-points for still more intimate activities and investigations on their part.

"Now they have directed upon us, overnight, this stupendous shaft of green light. As we know, it has flashed right round the world, passing over many countries, within a matter of a few hours.

"Does this mean that they are spying on us even after dark?

"I do not think so. Daylight is a far better medium for long-distance sights. I believe this light shaft to be, instead, some astounding medium for insulated travell "I believe that before long these raiders will come down that light to Earth!"

A gasp went up from a hundred throats in the Conference Hall, at this prognostication. Men exclaimed in amazement.

"It was my daughter, Kay, who by chance led me to this conclusion," said the voice of the professor. "She is here in the laboratory with me. I will ask her to tell you, in her own words, what she thinks of the green light."

And so the voice of Kay Longdon came to be flung into the room at Geneva. The pencils of the newspaper reporters were flashing over paper. He was a new angel. If Miss Longdon had stumbled upon "something good," they were prepared to make her a heroine, whether she liked it or not.

Kay made her statement quite simply, in a clear low voice.

"I chanced to visit a theatre with a friend a few nights ago," she said. "and one of the items in the musical show presented there

(Continued from page 9.)

was called 'The Elusive Illusion". The stage was floodlit with a certain colour. When the curtain rose, it seemed from the auditorium that the stage was bare save for scenery. Next moment people appeared on it as though by magic.

"To my friend I expressed the opinion that the illusion was worked because there were people standing on the floodlit stage wearing cloaks of exactly the same hue as the lights. Thus they were merged into the colour scheme, losing individuality. But when they turned round throwing back their cloaks and showing clothes of different colour, they stood out as objects. I have since checked up on this, and found it to be correct. It is a simple principle of light absorption.

"When my father told me of this green light, it immediately occurred to me that the invaders may need it for some similar purpose—'to provide invisibility.'

For instance, if they have some small form of air-craft on hoverer lines, painted green—the same shade as the light beam—it would not be seen dropping to Earth. We should find it extremely difficult to focus guns on such a target."

Her voice faded—and a roar of comment burst in the Conference Hall. Pressmen talked hurriedly into telephone transmitters, and a new sensation achieved front-page prominence.

Professor Longdon's voice sounded again.

"If then, the raiders do travel down the light beam to Earth, here is our chance to get to grips with them. So far the success has been all on their side. We have not been able to reach them. But I rather fancy something of the sort of thing which Kay has described is about to happen. In conclusion—"

The Conference listened eagerly.

"In conclusion, I am asked to state when I think my new radium-metal hoverer will be ready to take to the air. I hope to have the craft finished and ready for first tests within forty-eight hours from this afternoon."

A thunder of applause broke out. Hands clapped, feet drummed, throats cheered. But the sudden uproar died down as the professor was heard speaking again. His voice sounded weary.

"There is one difficulty, which may seriously hold up production. We are running short of radium supplies. As you may have heard, my new alight metal, which will enable this new type of air-machine to dart and move at high speed and at high altitudes, needs radium as a component. The British Government, realising the urgency of the present situation, has given me as much as it can spare.

"But I must have more. I appeal to the representatives of the nations gathered at Geneva to bring every possible pressure and persuasion to bear upon their governments, to help us out. Even the smallest supply may turn the scale. Delay may mean the wipe-out of civilisation. That is all."

Ten minutes later telephone messages arrived at the Longdon laboratories from Germany France, and Holland, promising supplies. Five minutes after that the Danish authorities rang through saying a quantity had been despatched by airplane.

On Professor Longdon's drawn face appeared something approaching a smile. For the past thirty-six hours he had been the World's Busiest Man; he insisted on overseeing every process connected with the construction of his hoverer. The bulk of the 'Longdinium' plates needed for the bodywork had been fashioned and the framework assembled.

In shape, the hoverer was not unlike an egg, except that both its ends were somewhat sharply pointed to lessen wind resistance. A light under-carriage, which slid up flush into the body during flight, had been fitted.

The greatest difficulty came with the construction of the rocket-propulsion machinery. Secret fuels were being tested, and the work was perilous in the extreme. But a spirit of heroism was abroad; men took risks in order that the work might proceed. All the time armed guards, surrounding the workshops, kept thousands of curious sightseers at a distance.

Captain Duke, holding a watching brief from the Government, and taking no small part in the actual toil of building the machine, found time for occasional discourse with Kay. If George Anstey, slogging like a madman, ever at the professor's shoulder, thought anything as he saw Kay and Colin Duke chatting, then he kept those thoughts to himself.

For the moment all attention must be concentrated upon the task in hand. Things which a week ago had been scrawls and sketches on paper had to be shaped up into actual objects, each with its vital function. The hoverer was of unique design, incorporating scores of secret patents. The exigencies of the moment acted as a stimulus to the professor's brain; every other minute he was suggesting something new and leaving it to George to make the idea practicable if he could.

Kay, glancing in George's direction every now and then as she passed him on her duties, was wondering just what his reactions were to the constant presence and obvious attentions of Captain Duke. For her the personal problem remained, even in the centre of crisis.

Truth to tell, George was more disturbed than he cared to admit. Time and time again he fought down a rising enmity for Colin Duke, and plunged fiercely into his work as an antidote to such emotional impulses.

"Don't be a fool," said George to himself, "it was bound to happen sooner or later. Keep out of it. It's no concern of yours. Kay must make her own decision."

But sharp-edged came the thought—what would the laboratory be like without Kay around, to chaff him, to "rag" him, to argue and annoy him? He had come to look on her as part of the place. "Was he . . . was he beginning to care for her? He? George Anstey, who after one disturbing experience of love had sworn never to look at another girl?

"Oh, to the devil!" snapped George, and bent again to his designing, to the thousand and one items to be surveyed and checked if the hoverer was to be completed on time.

(To be Continued on Sunday next.)

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Strange History Of Ethiopia's 'Bible'

study the square script of the scroll; it is written in "Ghiz," the ritual language of the Church, and not in the Amharic vulgate. Meanwhile, a Court Chamberlain, known as the "Likahoumas," or "Shadow of the King," dresses up in the royal robes to expose himself to the foe, surrounded by slaves clad as nobles and courtiers.

MASSACRE AT ADOWA.

This was done on that awful March day in 1896, when Italy's Army under General Oreste Baratieri was entirely destroyed by 90,000 Shoans in the Abu Garima hills, above the little town of Adowa, near the Eritrean border. While that massacre went on, Menelik II sat in his tent at the rear with the "Kebra Negast" before him as a visual promise of victory. It was Ras Makonnen, the father of the present Emperor, who led the Imperial troops at Adowa.

To-day again the old Book is looked to as Abyssinia's defence: for Haile Selassie, too, must go forth with his Army as his forbears did. Yet the charm has not always worked, as we see in the tragic story of King Theodore: here I touch on the strange travels of the "Kebra Negast."

So ruthless was that despot, that all his feudal barons deserted him. He wrote to Queen Victoria for aid and got no reply from her. Then Theodore seized every British official in Abyssinia and threw them all into jail and chains. Sir Robert Napier soon crossed the ranges with a large punitive force, including "Hannibal"-elephants with siege-guns on their backs.

THE KING COMMITS SUICIDE.

The forlorn tyrant awaited him in the lofty fortress of Magdala, where his Queen who had also fled—came back to console his last hours. On the night before his hopeless rout, King Theodore lay on a couch reading the original "Kebra Negast" which I had handled in Addis Ababa. But it brought him no luck. British shells sent his castle walls crashing down about his ears; and rather than surrender, the King blew his brains out after sending the captives into Napier's camp.

After the fight, English soldiers picked up loot of all sorts. The oddest "item" was an Amharan child—who is to-day known as Dr. Warzeh Martin, the new Abyssinian Minister in London. He was taken to India and served for many years in the Burma Medical Service. The jewels seized included a golden tiara given to King Theodore by the Coptic

(Continued from page 21)

Patriarch of Alexandria—who has always appointed Abyssinia's "pope"—and a massive gold cross from the ancient church in Magdala. This last was engraved with Gospel texts (in Amharic) of the Crucifixion.

The little crown was given back to Haile Selassie when he visited King George at Windsor (as Ras Tafari, co-Regent with the late Empress Zauditu) in 1924. But the golden cross has a weird history. When the campaign was over, General Napier (then Lord Napier of Magdala) presented it to the officers' mess of the 2/4th Bombay Grenadiers, who had served with him.

THE COLONELS TAKEN ILL.

But one after the other the colonels of that regiment were striken with incurable sickness. So the rank and file signed a petition begging that this holy relic taken from a church should be restored to it. The cross was next donated to Bombay Cathedral. Earthquake and plague marked its new home; so this "hoodoo" jewel was at last given back to Abyssinia in 1926!

But the most notable haul made by the British invaders was in manuscripts and books, whose mystic script and rare bindings allured the soldiers and camp-followers. Bursting into the dead King's fire-swept chamber, they found the "Kebra Negast" under his blood-stained pillow. And for a long time the regal mascot was no more seen.

After Theodore came Ras Kassa of Tigre; he was crowned "Negusa Negasth," or King of Kings, as Yohannes II (John) on Akhsum's granite Throne. He also was soon "in the wars"—first with the Egyptians, who feared he would divert the Blue Nile's waters and thus ruin them; later on with the Mahdi's dervishes, who started a Moslem crusade against their Christian neighbours.

A LETTER TO LONDON.

King John felt lost without the nation's "Testament." He had it traced to London; and the Foreign Office archives there have no more interesting missive than the royal warrior's appeal for its restitution. Here is the letter to Earl Granville—after pious "Greetings and Peace," and details of the objects carried away:—

And there was a holy picture we called "Qurate Rezu," which shows our Saviour Jesus Christ. This your soldiers removed. The late King Theodore took it with him from Gondar to Magdala, and I think it must be in England now.

But above all we miss the supreme Book we call our "Kebra Negast." In this is written the Roll and the Laws. In it also are Ethiopia's annals from the first, as well as lists of all our Provincial churches and convents; the family-trees of our "Shums" (village Chiefs), and much else besides.

So I implore you to find out where this Book is now, and restore it to me. For in this my land the People will obey no King unless the "Kebra Negast" abides with him—as I pray the Almighty that His bounty may abide with you and yours.

IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Lord Granville was deeply touched. Inquiry showed him that the British Museum had bought that ornate parchment; it was even then on show in a glass case in Bloomsbury, labelled "Oriental 819." In due time the Book was handed back to King John by special embassy. . . And as I turned over its crinkly leaves, in that same Cathedral where I saw Haile Selassie and his portly Empress robed and crowned, I came upon the following entry in English on a blank page, written in a flowing hand in green ink:—

This Volume was restored to the reigning King of Ethiopia by order of the Trustees of the British Museum. December 14, 1872.

J. WINTER JONES,
(Principal Librarian).

King John took it with him on his Western campaigns as a fetish of success. All went well with him until his fierce legions broke for ever the dervishes' power in the decisive Battle of Gallabat. As usual the King's "Shadow" impersonated him in the front line. But in the moment of triumph a stray shot mortally wounded John as he lay gloating over his own "divine right," as set out in old Isaac's epic of the "Kebra Negast"!

ITALY'S CONQUEROR

Next came great Menelik of Shoa, the maker of modern Abyssinia, and Italy's conqueror at Adowa. In the Imperial 'guebeh' at Addis Ababa his grand-nephew, the present Emperor, showed me a letter in French which Menelik wrote to M. Hugues Le Roux. That envoy proposed to translate the manuscript, and the old war-lord was pleased. He wrote:—

From me who sit on the Throne down to the humblest of our soldiers, every Ethiopian will rejoice to see this sacred work given to the eyes and hearts of our friends in all lands. Thus will it be seen what ties unite us to the Peoples of the True God, and what priceless relics He has entrusted to our loving care. Then, too, all the world will understand why the aid of the Most High has never yet failed us, when greedy foes have sought to humble our pride and strike us down from the mountain seat that has been our home for fourteen centuries.....

SEATED AT HIS DESK.

The last time I saw Haile Selassie was in his Slave-Court at Addis. He was seated at an American roll-top desk, with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, the tragic Emancipator on the wall behind him. His slight figure was clad in a field-marshal's khaki, decked with the Collar and Stars of Ethiopia's Orders of Chivalry.

Ministers came in with radio dispatches from the various fields where seven armies stood on watch for Italy's second invasion—Belatin Herouy, his veteran Premier: Ras Mulugueta, from the War Office. General Virgin, the Swede, and Colonel Dothee, the Belgian who drills the Imperial Guard.

Beside the frail little Emperor stood a high silver lectern carrying that sacrosanct copy of the 'Kebra Negast'; for it is only to be read standing up. With perfect grace H.I.M. gave me his incredibly tiny hand with a smile of "Adieu" in his deep-set eyes.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

Then I passed out into a babel of courts to watch the cult of the war-god in full blast in a place of peace. Armoured tanks stood grimly at the new Palace gates. Smart modern troops handled machine-guns; lion-maned officers directed steel trucks that lifted anti-aircraft muzzles to the sunny skies after a deluge of tropical rain.....

So this time, also "the King of Kings" takes his magic Book with him into battle? Mounting my mule, I ploughed through seas of mud back to the crowded Hotel de France, there to pack up for the bi-weekly train that wheezes down to the stifling Red Sea coast at Djibouti.

"Will the 'Kebra Negast'," I mused as I rode through the big Triangle Square, "come to rest in Rome this time—as it did in London long ago? Is Haile Selassie's fate to be a bloody one—like King Theodore's in defeat, or King John's in the hour of victory? Or will his battle-reading of this mascot-Book be as auspicious as Menelik's was—his great-uncle whom all the Powers, from France and Britain to the United States, were so quick to court as friends, when Italy's first invasion ended in such dire disaster?"

DURING THIS SEASON

Amritdhara is the Tonic

These days health only fails due to the disorder of the digestive system Dyspepsia, Flatulence, cholera nausea, vomitting, dysentery, cough, cold or fever, etc., all are the results of Stomach-disorders. If the stomach is kept in order health would improve by itself day by day; for the season is full of health-giving fruits. To keep the body strong and healthy

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Darling, I've lost all my money. haven't a penny in the world."

"That won't make any difference to our love, dear. I'll love you just as much—even if I never see you again!"

* * * *

Office-Boy (nervously)—"Please, sir, I think you're wanted on the 'phone."

Employer—"You think! What's the good of thinking?"

"Well, sir, the voice at the other end said, 'Hello, is that you, you old idiot!'"

* * * *

An amateur dramatic society was giving a show, an affair with royalty in it.

"Come," said the actor who was playing the king, "let us go into the 'ouse."

There was a titter from a box.

"He said 'ouse," an occupant remarked.

The actor, overhearing, turned to the offender. "Yus, I said 'ouse. Do you think a king would live in hapartments?"

* * * *

During a tour in Scotland by a travelling circus one of the gorillas caught a chill and died. The body was left by the roadside and a short time later was discovered by a native passing down the road

The man gazed at it for a while, scratched his head and, after considering for a moment, said. "I'd better gang up to the Hall and see if any of the English visitors are missing."

* * * *

Goldberg was strolling down the street when he noticed what he thought was the familiar figure of a friend. Quickening his steps, he came up to the man and slapped him heartily on the back.

To his amazement and confusion he then saw that he had greeted an utter stranger.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," he said, apologetically. "I thought you were an old friend of mine, Levy by name."

The stranger recovered his wind and replied with considerable heat. "And supposing I were Levy, do you have to hit me so hard?"

"What do you care," retorted Goldberg, "how hard I hit Levy?"

* * * *

A meeting had just concluded at a certain racecourse, and the secretary had gone home to take a well-earned rest. Just as he was settling down the telephone bell rang.

"Hello!" said a somewhat uncertain voice. "Is that the shecretary of the racecourshe"

The secretary answered in the affirmative.

"Can you tell me when the courshe will be opened again?" asked the voice.

"Last week in November," replied the secretary, sharply.

"Not before that?" asked the agitated inquirer.

"No!" barked the secretary.

"Crikey!" gasped the voice. "That's going to be awkward. I'm locked in the bar!"

The two debt collectors met on the doorstep of their quarry.

"Hello!" greeted No. 1. "What are you chasing him for??"

"Five pounds," replied No. 2; "for a golfing suit made two years ago!"

"You're lucky!" groused No. 1, "My bill's for a sailor suit with brass buttons made in 1900!"

* * * *

A certain inspector, noted for his fault-finding propensities, was inspecting a newly-completed portion of the trans-Canada highway. He grumbled at everything—the crown was not high enough, the surface was poor, the ditches not deep enough, and so on.

The foreman bore it all patiently; then he straightened up to his full height and looked straight at the inspector.

"How is she for length?" he asked.

* * * *

A man was taking his daughter for a round of golf, and just as they were playing up to the eighteenth green the latter reminded her rather that it was her birthday on the following day.

"Oh," replied her parent, "and I haven't a thocht yet what tae gie ye for a present."

He thought for a second or so, and then had a happy inspiration.

"Tell ye what," he said, "I'll gie ye this hole."

* * * *

Bobbie asked so many questions that finally he wore out his mother's patience and was packed off to bed.

Later his mother repented. She tiptoed upstairs, knelt beside his bed, and told him she was sorry.

"Now, dear," she said, "if you want to ask one more question before you go to sleep, ask it now, and I'll try to answer."

Bobbie thought for a moment, then said: "Mother, how far can a cat spit?"

* * * *

The amateur palmist was wonderfully correct in her prognostications.

"I see you're going to be married," she said.

"How wonderful!" exclaimed her victim.

"And," continued the palmist, "I see you are going to marry Mr. Hector."

"But surely you can't find that out by the lines on my hand?"

"Never mind the lines. The ring you're wearing is the one I returned to Mr. Hector three weeks ago."

* * * *

An Italian about to be admitted to American citizenship had to appear before an official to answer certain formal questions.

When that part of the business was over the official, anxious to discover if the new citizen appreciated all the possibilities of his new status, drawled "Now, see here, could you be President of the United States?"

And the new citizen answered appealingly: "No, sir, please, sir, you excusa me. Me very busy in the ice-a-cream business."

"Now, Tim, don't be so cheeky, and remember I'm your mother."

"Yes, I know, but I do wish you'd stop swanking about it."

* * * *

A cavalry officer was showing an elderly visitor the sights. Although rather puzzled by some of his military technicalities, she did her best to take an intelligent interest in everything.

"And there," said the officer, pointing to the verdant middle distance, "is our polo field."

"Ah, yes," said the visitor. "I always think there are few more beautiful sights than a field of waving polo."

* * * *

The club bore, though commonly known to be henpecked at home, was holding forth and impressing his listeners with his methods of "asserting himself" with his wife.

"Yes," he said, "when I got married I determined I would be master in my own house, or know the reason why."

"Really?" a sceptical member of his audience inquired. "And what was the reason?"

* * * *

A woman rushed excitedly to a house in a Yorkshire town. She knocked once very nervously, but there was no reply. A second knock produced no answer. Presently the window above was thrown open and a woman's face appeared.

The woman below looked up and exclaimed, hurriedly: "Mrs. Skinner, your husband's got a month's imprisonment."

"Oh, dear me, Mrs. Bickersley," replied the other, "'ow you did frighten me! I thought it was the man after the rent again."

* * * *

The bride appeared, but not the bridegroom. The clergyman and the woman, silent and embarrassed, waited in the church from one o'clock until three. Then they departed.

A week later the woman wrote to the clergyman again, appointing another day at one o'clock for the ceremony. But again the groom failed to turn up.

Two o'clock struck, then three. And then the bride broke the silence with a fierce ejaculation.

"Drathim!" she cried. "'Tain't his trousers this time 'cause I bought him a pair."

* * * *

A well-known writer visited a jail to take notes for an article on prison life. On returning home he described what he had seen, and his description made a deep impression on the mind of his little daughter.

A week later the writer and his little girl were in a train which stopped at a station near a gloomy building.

"What place is that?" asked a passenger.

"The county jail," answered another, promptly.

Whereupon Mary embarrassed her father and aroused the suspicion of the other passengers by asking in a loud, shrill voice, "Is that the jail you were in, Daddy?"

The old lady passenger had been watching the conductor writing in his little book.

"It must be hard for you to make your notes while the bus is moving," she said at last.

"As a matter of fact, ma'am," said the conductor, looking down at her, "I'm used to it now, but it makes a difference writing at home."

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"Well, you see, I have to get the missus to shake the table," he said.

* * * *

As a tall, athletic looking young man entered the room he was greeted by many friends.

"A popular young fellow apparently," said a stranger to the man beside him.

"Yes," was the reply, "he distinguished himself last week when the circus was here."

"In what way?"

"A big lion escaped, and when everybody was yelling and trying to get away, he walked calmly to the lion's cage and shut himself in."

* * * *

Jenkins was cool, never perturbed or flurried. At school he would take a caning with a fine air of abstraction. When a motor-lunch foundered it was Jenkins who put the party on a raft and sent up flares for six hours, while he smoked cigarettes and told funny stories.

The other day he rang up a friend and asked him to drop into a private hospital. He was waiting in the lounge, blowing smoke rings

"I'll be a father soon," he chuckled.

A nurse burst into the room.

"Oh, Mr. Jenkins," she bubbled. "It's——"

"A boy," prompted Jenkins.

"No," she replied, "girls. Three."

Jenkins crossed the room to the telephone and dialled a number.

"Hullo! Furnishing department? Jenkins here. Make that three cots instead of one, will you?"

* * * *

It was the night of the concert, and approaching the hour at which the doors were advertised to open. The promoters had engaged a big hall and expected to make a profit of several hundreds of pounds.

At seven o'clock the money-takers, ticket-takers and attendants were assembled.

"Money-takers all ready?" asked one of the promoters.

"Yes, Sir."

"Ticket-takers all ready?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Programme-sellers all ready?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Attendants stand at the door!"

"Right, Sir."

"Now open the door."

The iron bar crashed open and two small boys entered.

"Please, mister," said a tiny voice, "can we both come in with this free pass?"

THE WIRELESS HAS FAILED AND THE DESAIS ARE COMING FOR TEA . WHAT SHALL WE DO?
LEAVE IT TO ME · ONLY I WILL HAVE TO BE ABSENT
"JAZZ FROM THE SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON!"
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC
GRUNT GRUNT GRUNT

Sports Jottings From Here And There

DARBHANGA CONFERENCE FIASCO

By J. C. MAITRA.

The Invitation to I. F. L.

On my return from Darbhanga, I have come across some press messages that the Indian Football League was not invited at all to the Conference. I quote below from a letter dated 30th September 1935 addressed by the Joint Honorary Secretary, Indian Football Association, Calcutta, to the Honorary Secretary, Indian Football League, which will speak for itself:—

"The Maharajadhiraj Kumar of Darbhanga has kindly made all arrangements for your stay there as his guest during this period, as well as pay second cllas travelling fare of a delegate from each province invited."

I hope this will silence those persons who would spare no weapon to stab or discredit their opponents.

Sinha Greater Than I. F. A.

In this connection it would be interesting to note that the gentleman from Mysore named Shastri questioned even the authority of the I.F.A to Convene the Conference! He emphatically declared that he would not have come to Darbhanga had he not been specially invited by Rai Bahadur J. P. Sinha. And when I asked him rather jocularly, "who is this Jwala Pershad Sinha and what has he got to do with the Conference? He replied with all the reverence he could muster. "He is a big man. He is the Agent of the Maharaj Kumar, don't you know?" He considered Sinha so much greater than the I.F.A. that he refused to sign the notice of the Conference issued by the Secretaries of the I.F.A.

Equality For All

In the course of my conversations with the delegates from other provinces in connection with the provincial representations in the all India Federation, I pointed out that in the national as well as international sports representations were granted according to the importance of each province or country. But I was told in retort that India should have her own system of representation as the Indian Hockey Federation and other controlling bodies have failed to serve their purpose. Equality for all should, therefore, be their motto, they said in chorus. I wondered if the W.I.F.A. would concede the same principlle to the I.F.L. were the llatter amalgamated with the former for the purpose of the Federation.

Different Principle For I.F.L.

But Subimal Roy of Lucknow disillusioned me on that score. He would have me sell the independence of the Indian Footbali League to the Europeans of the W.I.F.A. supported by S. C. Banerji of Delhi, he advised me to affilliate with the W.I.F.A. and fight for equitable representation as the Indians in Calcutta had done. The argument befitted a slave nation, I told them. They were however more careful about their own positions. Although their own associations would bear no comparison with the I.F.A they were quite willing to appropriate equal representation with the mother association. Evidently what was good for the gander was not for the goose!

"With Or Without I. F. A."

During mystay at Darbhanga I was repeatedly told by the group formed under the wings of J. P. Sinha that they were determined to form the Federation "with or without the I.F.A." If the I.F.A. joined them, welll and good. If not, they would leave it in the cold. When I asked them where they would get the money from, without the assistance of the I.F.A., Sinha assurred me that they had plenty of money, as if waiting for the asking. Even my warning that they might be in the sorry plight of the I.H.F. or A.I.L.T.A. of taking the hat round, had no effect on them.

Gupta Above Blame

Although the meeting was constitutionally called off, the group called a meeting between themselves. It is said that P. Gupta of the I.F.A. was also invited, but he refused to sign even the circular. I do not see how Gupta could act differently. The I.F.A. had called off the Conference and one of their delegates had left Darbhanga already. Their President was not invited at all. In the circumstances, he could not be expected to take the responsibility of representing the I.F.A. upon himself. Needless to mention, the Indian representative from Bombay also went without notice

Like The Tailors Of Tooley Street

The following seven gentlemen then met together and held the Conference Moin-ul-Huq (Patna), S. C. Roy (Lucknow), S. Roy (Shillong), S. C. Banerji (Delhi), H. A. Soofi (Lahore), E. J. Turner (W.I.F.A. Ltd.), and V. Shastri (Mysore). Capt: Cooper represented the Army Sports Control Board but for the perpose of reporting the proceedings to the A.S.C.B., and J. P. Sinha opened the "Conference" on behalf of the Maharaj Kumar of Darbhanga.

By no stretch of imagination this Conference, if at all it can be called by that name, could be considered a representative one for All-India. Moin-ul-Has. as I hafe said in a previous article, cannot represent football of Behar and Orissa, as he is not connected with football at all. The two Roys, Soofi and Banerjee, could at best represent their own towns. Shastri was said to represent a newly-formed association at Mysore. I have said enough about Turner to need repetition here.

A Still-Born Child

The biggset and most powerful Association of India, the I.F.A., was absent other important associations like Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, C.P., Sind, and Rajputana, were not represented at all. The others were only nominally represented. Notwithstanding, these gentlemen took upon themselves the complete responsibility of not only forming the association but of accepting a ready-made constitution for the whole country at one stroke. They also elected the followling office-bearers for the year:

President: Maharaj Kumar of Darbhanga. Vice-Presidents: A. C. Hinrichs, E. P. Metcalfe, Moin-ul-Haq and Nawab Mudaffar Khan. Hony. Secretary J. P. Sinha and Hon. Treasurer: S. C. Banerjee

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Petroleum From Oil Bearing Shales

Dr. Rawley On Possibilities Of Burma Discovery

"There is a great confusion in the public mind as to the difference between petroleum from oil-wells and petroleum from oil-bearing shales," Dr. R. C. Rawlley told a representative of the 'Chronicle,' when referring to the many inquiries he had received after the publication of the news of the discovery of a vast new oilfield in Lower Burma.

"Since the 'Chronicle' published an outline of my project, I have had inquiries from different parts of India as well as from Brokers and investors in Bombay and elsewhere, asking me to explain to them in general terms the distinctive features of the oil shale scheme.

"As the matter has attracted wide public attention, I am taking the liberty of giving you a few extracts from the technical observations made by my collaborator, an expert mining engineer."

Advantages Of Shales

These are extracts from a letter just received:—

"Not very long ago an eminent British Geologist declared that the world will have to look for new sources of petroleum other than the existing oil wells, which, through years of natural seapage and commercial exhaustion must necessarily refuse to yield sufficient quantities of crude oil to satisfy the increasing demand of modern civilisation for petroleum products. In reviewing the possible sources of supply of this important adjunct of civilisation he recommended the exploitation and economic utilisation of oil-bearing shales. His observations and recommendations apply to the world in general and to India in particular, where there still exists a gap of something like 30 or 40 per cent. between indigenous production and national consumption.

"Referring to the distinctive economic features of the oil-bearing shales and oil-wells and the recent investigation with the potential wealth represented by the former, there is every reason to believe that the solution given by the eminent Geologist referred to is correct.

"In drilling for oil an outstanding feature is that there cannot be any tabulated costing data capable of disclosing the 'pro-forma' balance-sheet of an oil well, whereas in mining oil-bearing shales, you have a prosaic matter of fact commercial undertaking. With accuracy to a nicety, a skilled mining engineer and technologist by simple commonsense calculations is in a position to determine the quantity and quality of the material available for economic exploitation, the products won therefrom, and the exact cost of such products and marketing is pre-determined, hence all plant, machinery and immovable assets can be predetermined and amortized on capital costs. Even vicious oil wars and political upheavals cannot disturb the sanctity of these simple though scientific calculations.

'There are instances of capitalists and financiers in Bombay, having poured lakhs and lakhs of liquid cash into the deep-seated recesses of the earth without having drawn more than a few bucketfuls of commercial oil. So long as this liquid cash does not represent the hard-earned savings of the small investor or the accumulated reserves of the nation as a whole, one cannot question the wisdom of these magnates in this use of their wealth.

Significant Comparisons

"To give the public a better idea of the potential value represented by Lower Burma Oil Shales. I give below a table of comparison between the Scottish Shale Industry; South African Torbanite Mining and Refining Co., floated in November, 1934, and the Lower Burma Oil Shales:—

"The Scottish Shales now being worked contain on an average 18 gallons of crude oil per ton.

"The South African Torbanite, average 41 gallons of crude oil per ton.

"The Lower Burma Oil Shales average 45 gallons of crude oil per ton, with a greater percentage of valuable bye-products."

Dr. Rawlley stated that the foregoing observations made by one of the outstanding Mining Engineers of to-day, should help to clarify the position to a very appreciable extent. There should be no difficulty even for a layman to visualise the vast resources that now lie within the grasp of India.

It was recently hinted, Dr. Rawlley observed, that Australia would no longer need any foreign supplies of oil as oil-bearing shales were being worked on a large commercial scale.

"I wonder, if one could say that India will also become self-sufficient in her supplies of petroleum products, while on her march of political and industrial progress."

WORLD BASEBALL SERIES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CHICAGO, October, 4.

In the world series baseball tournament Detroit beat Chicago 6/5 in the third game.

Bombing Of Red Cross Hospital Denied

(Continued from page 1).

fore they could finally approve the draft.

PROCEDURE UNDER ARTICLE XV.

The time of the Committee of Thirteen in the morning was largely occupied by discussion of certain points raised by Russian and Turkish delegates in regard to the Anglo-Franco-Italian Treaty of 1906, in regard to Ethiopia. It appears the first draft submitted the morning's meeting was not very categorical. Indeed a delegate described it as rather an anodyne. Apparently the suggested recommendations have been referred to one or two Governments outside the Council, whose reply is expected by 16-00 hours. The fact that the Committee of Thirteen has decided to submit recommendations shows the procedure is still under Article 15. It is only after adoption of the report that the Council can consider going on to Article 16 and the question of sanctions.

France Still Optimistic

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, October 5.

Newspapers state that M. Laval has not abandoned the hope that Italy will accept the solution for liquidating the war. Hence he intends to have a private talk of greatest importance with Baron Aloisi at Geneva on Monday. All papers agree that the Cabinet yesterday was unanimous in favour of economic sanctions but not hostile to military sanctions.

MISUNDERSTANDING OF BRITISH ATTITUDE DEPLORED.

LONDON. Oct. 5.

It is learned Sir S. Hoare has replied to Sgr. Grandi that it has been unfortunate that there should be very grave misunderstanding of the British attitude on the part of the Italian Government, and resort to military action by Italians has made it increasingly difficult for any progress towards settlement.

It is understood the suggestion of Sgr. Mussolini that there should be simultaneous parallel cancellation of precautionary measures undertaken on the Mediterranean, to meet a danger which really did not exist has evoked no rejoinder from Sir S. Hoare.—

No Red Cross Hospital Bombing

GENEVA, Oct. 5.

Ethiopian reports of Italian air bombardment on the inhabited regions, causing civilian victims and on the Red Cross Hospital at Adowa are without foundation, says a telegram from Sgr. Suvitch.

A few Italian aeroplanes, while reconnoitring, met a heavy fire from anti-aircraft batteries, and dropped a few bombs on parties of soldiers. There is no Red Cross hospital or ambulance at Adowa. —Reuter.

Urgent Demand For Egyptian Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 5.

Exporters have received urgent demands for Egyptian cotton, especially for the past three days. These are apparently due to fear of a possible blockade which would cut off supplies for essential war manufactures, like motor-tyres, tents and uniforms.

British exporters are declining to ship cotton to Italy, since the Italians' refusal to pay in advance, but Italian exporters are complying with demand.

Steamers "Triestino" and "Ausonia" from here, carrying 4,000 bales will leave Italy this afternoon.—Reuter's Special.

JAWAHARLAL'S CHANCES BRIGHT

Congress Presidentship Of Lucknow Session

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

Regarding the presidentship of the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress, although the name of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is mentioned, Pandit Jawaharlal's chances are bright.

So far as the names of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj are concerned, it is understood, the former being in jail there is no possibility, while the latter does not intend to stand.—United Press.

War Risk Insurance

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Lloyds' brokers are dealing in a big volume of enquiries concerning war risk insurance. Fifteen guineas per cent are generally quoted to insure against the risk of war, in Europe, during the next three months.

No Cutting Out Of Suez Canal

The P. and O. Company informs Reuter that the possibility of their ships cutting out Suez Canal and encircling the Cape is remote. Owing to mail contracts special Government authorisation would be necessary for that, perhaps even an Order-in-Council

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SHANGHAI, Oct. 5.

It is learned the Blue Funnel line will henceforth sail to and from England, via the Cape instead of the Suez Canal.

War-Risk Clauses In Shipping Orders

KARACHI, Oct. 5.

Following the cancellation of war risks by Marine Underwriters Association, prominent shipping companies have inserted, with immediate effect, war risk clauses in shipping orders and bills of lading.

Dealers who have been accumulating stocks of wheat in Sind, Punjab in anticipation of war are sitting on the fence.—United Press.

CONFIDENCE IN LAVAL

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Oct. 4.

The Cabinet rose at 18-10 hours after a three-hour meeting and issued a communique stating: "The Cabinet approved Government's reply to the recent British Note"

M Laval gave a complete report of the international situation, especially the deliberations pending before the League. The Cabinet was unanimously in agreement with M. Laval on the position to be taken at Geneva and expressed its entire confidence in him.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR E. AFRICA

KARACHI, October 5.

According to the "Sind Observer", the Indian troops have been ordered to be in readiness to go to any part of the British territories including East Africa, Egypt and Aden for any eventualities arising out of the Italo-Abyssinian war.

More than a dozen ships of a well-known Steamship Company have been chartered for the despatch of troops from India.

It is further understood that several thousands of troops mostly Indians will leave in a few days.—United Press.

Ustad Manji Khan who has been recently giving music recitals with the definite object of illustrating the beauties and subtleties of Hindusthanee music.

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Kidwai To Preside

LUCKNOW, Oct. 4.

The U. P. Political Conference which was to be held at Unao in the first week of November has now been postponed to December 22 and 23, as it is felt that the holding of the Conference in November would interfere with the Local Bodies' election preparations.

Owing to the withdrawal of names by Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, Acharya Narendra Deo and Dr. Murarilal from the candidature of the Presidentship of the Conference, there now remain only the names of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Mr. Sampurnanand. The latest report from various districts shows that Mr. Kidwai has already secured more than 25 votes as against three polled by his rival Mr. Sampurnanand. As the total number of districts in the Province is only 46, the election of Mr. Kidwai to the presidentship of the U. P. Political Conference is virtually secured.—United Press.

SHAUKAT ALI SEES TARASINGH

Settlement Of Shahidgunj Dispute In Sight?

AMRITSAR, Oct. 4.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Syed Murtaza Sahib and Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A.'s who conducted negotiations with Master Tarasingh and other Sikh leaders over the Shahidganj dispute have issued a statement saying that the talk was frank, both sides explaining their view points vigorously.

The Akali leaders realised the necessity of a settlement honourable to both sides. They left the Muslim leaders with the impression that if a calmer atmosphere were restored, it was possible to find a solution without having to give up possession of the site. The Sikh leaders expressed the opinion that negotiations could only proceed if a calmer atmosphere prevailed. Muslim leaders stated that the Muslim mind would calm only if nothing was done to injure Muslim feelings. The statement concludes.

"The door of negotiations is not closed, it being agreed to continue further talks at an early date in a calmer atmosphere. We feel that by mutual goodwill, a satisfactory and honourable solution can be found. We appeal to all concerned including our Muslim brethren to help in creating the calmer atmosphere desired."

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Syed Murtaza Sahib who stayed here for the night were shown round the golden temple by Akali leaders.—A. P.

Viceroy Leaves For Delhi

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

A Court circular from the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, dated 4th October states: Their Excellencies returned to Simla from Mashobra this morning. Their Excellencies gave a farewell party at the Viceregal Lodge this afternoon to the residents of Simla to which about 400 guests were invited.

Subsequently Their Excellencies left Simla by road for Kalka 'en route' for New Delhi.

To-Night!

Bombai -Ki-Sethani

//

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5-15, 8-0, Evening
10-30 NIGHT.

PATHETIC SCENE IN BENDA TRIAL

Woman Breaks Down While Narrating Outrage By Soldiers

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 4.

Another pathetic incident today in the session trial of the Benda Raid case accused was when after lunch the prosecution witness, Sugri, in the course of her evidence burst into tears and related how she was molested by the soldiers who pulled her 'Sari' and attempted to outrage her modesty. She further described how brutally Bidhata was killed and how her other male and female companions were treated by the soldiers.

By this time Mst Terasia gained consciousness and concluded her evidence. She was followed by Mst. Dukhia who corroborated her statement given n the lower court as well as those of the previous witnesses.

The Court was adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

GERMAN 'PLANE DAMAGED

Crew Escapes Uninjured

RANGOON, Oct. 4.

A German junker plane which arrived this afternoon from Calcutta 'en route' to Shanghai was damaged while taking off for Bangkok. The pilot and four other crew escaped uninjured.

It appears that owing to short run the machine dashed against the airport fencing and fell nose first, damaging the undercarriage and twisting the propeller. It is understood that the plane which is equipped with necessary spare parts will be repaired within three days and will continue her journey.—A. P.

GERMAN 'PLANES FOR CHINA ROUTE

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

Of late several German aeroplanes are passing through Allahabad. Three aeroplanes have passed Allahabad within this fortnight only Each aeroplane carries a number of pilots, but no passengers.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" go to show that the Germans have undertaken the supply of machines and pilots for service on Chinese route.—United Press.

Madras.—Preparations for inauguration of aerial service between Bombay and Trivandrum are nearing completion and the service will probably start before November.

SEQUEL TO SECUNDERABAD TROUBLES

Representations To Political Secretary Of India Govt.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Messrs. S. Remenah, Secretary and K. Narayanswamy, member of the Managing Committee of the Secuderabad Cantonments' Association left yesterday for Poona. They had arrived here a fortnight back to apprise members of the Central Legislature with the situation following the unfortunate communal trouble in Secunderabad. Bhai Parmanand, President Hindu Mahasabha and the All-Indian Cantonments' Assosiation telegraphed to the President, Secunderabad. urging inquiry into the recent riots in which shops and temples are alleged to have been burnt and demolished. Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, Leader of the Progressive Party in the Council of State, met the Hon'ble Sir Betrand Glancey, Political Secretary and handed over photographs of the sites affected during the rioting. The Political Secretary has promised to inquire into the allegations and grievances of the Secunderabad citizens.

Mr. Gadgil, whip of the Congress Party in the Assembly met the Army Secretary and addressed a letter to him on the same subject.

The Punjab S. D. Pratinidhi Sabha has also telegraphed to H. E. the Vicercy urging intervention and redress of grievances of the Hindu population.—United Press.

MADRAS A. I. C. C. TIME-TABLE

MADRAS (By Mail.)

As at present arranged Babu Rajendra Prasad Congress President arrives Madras on the evening of October 14 and will stay here at the residence of Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu M.L.A. where meetings of the Congress Working Committee will be held as already announced on the 15th and 16th instant.

The All India Congress Committee will meet on the 17th and 18th at the Congress House. It is understood the first day will be devoted to the transaction of official business set down by the Working Committee. The 18th will be "Non-official" day and a ballot for resolutions given notice of by members will be held that day before the proceedings commence.—A. P.

Mayor's Quetta Fund

Mayor's Quetta Fund totals Rs. 1,77,596-9-1.

IT IS ALL HIGH FINANCE

Dr. Ziauddin's Diagnosis Of Rly. Malady

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

"High finance' is what Indian Railways suffer from," observed Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, M.L.A. at a luncheon party given by him in honour of Railway Agents who are here for the Indian Railway Conference at Hotel Cecil yesterday.

Dr. Ziauddin while proposing the toast of the 'Indian Railways' explained piling up of capital head charges add to the burden of the tax payer who has to meet the interest charges. He wondered at the theory of the Depreciation Fund which he characterised as the 'deficit fund' for inroads into are made only to cover the deficit. The host was, however, all praise for the comfort at so little cost provided by the Indian Railways which. he said. did not exist on any railway system on the continent.

Mr. Highet, Agent N.W. Railway made a suitable reply saying that he refused to be drawn into the maze of high finance.

Among those who attended the luncheon, besides the agents of Railways were Sir Mohammed Zaffarullah. Sir Abdur Rahim. Sir G.S. Bajpai Ministers and Members of the Punjab Government, Sir Mohammed Yakub. Mr. Stewart, Mr. P. R. Rau, Khan Bahadur S. N. A. Jafri. Mr. U. N. Sen and Mr. P. D. Sharma.—United Press.

A Srinagar message says, owing to repairs to the bridge over Birhoon Nullah at mile 184, the Bannihal Road between Tikri and Udhampur will be closed to traffic from 7 p.m. to 8 a.m. till 16th October.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

Prisoner Sent For Medical Examination

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3....

Serious allegations against the police were made in the court of City Magistrate yesterday by one Mamjilal, an ex-volunteer of the local Congress Committee, who was produced for recording his statement under section 164 Cr. P. C. in a sensational case under section 379 I. P. C. in which he has been arrested. Ramjilal refused to make any statement and related a story of police 'zoolum.'

The City Magistrate ordered him to be produced before the Additional District Magistrate. When he was produced before the Additional District Magistrate he pointed out all marks of injury on his person. The Additional District Magistrate took a note of it and sent up Ramjilal to the Civil Hospital for medical examination.—United Press.

VICEROY FOR DELHI

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Countess of Willingdon and their personal staff are leaving Simla. this afternoon for Delhi where they arrive to-morrow morning.

Before their departure Their Excellencies are holding an "At Home" at the Viceregal Lodge to bid farewell to those people in Simla whom they will not meet at Delhi.

The Governor of the Punjab accompanied by his personal staff is also leaving Simla to-day for Lahore where the party is expected to-morrow morning.—A. P.

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VIMZIM is free from deleterious chemicals. SAFETY FIRST a speciality.

VIMZIM creates red blood corpuscles abundantly; does not stimulate a particular organ at the cost of other, but gently and steadily toning up digestion, liver, heart, brain, bladder and other vital parts in general and rejuvenating entire nervous system in particular, opens permanently a prospect of joyous and bright life to those who are living sham life, either in consequence of malpractices of young age or other hundred and one causes.

VIMZIM is useful to young or old alike. Married or unmarried, summer or winter no matter.

VIMZIM is a proved tonic. You have neither to swallow hundreds of pills, nor to wait months and months, only 30 pills course will make you a perfect youth.

VIMZIM boldly defies all other cheap tonics, stimulants, applications, bandages and the like. Do not ruin your natural machinery with cheap preparations extensively advertised under glamorous headings and do not waste your money indiscriminately in these days of strict financial stringency, but try this unfailing VIMZIM and recoup permanent youthful energy, new enthusiasm and solid manliness as a natural result of nervous and muscular improvements external and internal.

VIMZIM'S single trial will convince you that INDIA alone can produce a tonic to which other preparations cannot even approach.

START TO-DAY and FEEL YOUNG from TO-MORROW:—Price: Full course 30 pills Rs. 15, half course 15 pills Rs. 8, Postage and packing extra. For the foreign Sh. 30 and 20 respectively.

IMPORTANT NOTE:—VIMZIM is prepared of three strengths: A, B, C to suit different age and temperaments. Gentlemen above 50 order VIMZIM "A", from 40 to 50 VIMZIM "B" and from 20 to 40 VIMZIM "C."

Apply to:—VIMZIM PRODUCTS CO., P. O. KHARAR, (AMBALA) Pb.

Towards Peace In Frontier

Jirga's Successful Efforts In Procuring Dispersal Of Hostile Lashkars?

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

Particulars are now to hand of a big Mohmand 'Jirgarh,' seen by a political officer at Katsai camp on October 2. The attitude of the 'Jirga' was submissive. It had evidently been strongly impressed by the efficiency and determination of Government forces both on the ground and in the air and by the casualties inflicted by the troops in recent actions not excluding that of the 29th, in spite of considerable losses inflicted by the tribesmen on one unit in a hand-to-hand fighting on that day.

A representative gave an undertaking of good conduct and accepted the settlement by a political officer, of Government's intention to complete the military road over Nahaqqi pass and to retain troops there until the Government is satisfied that conditions justify their withdrawal.

PEACE EFFORTS.

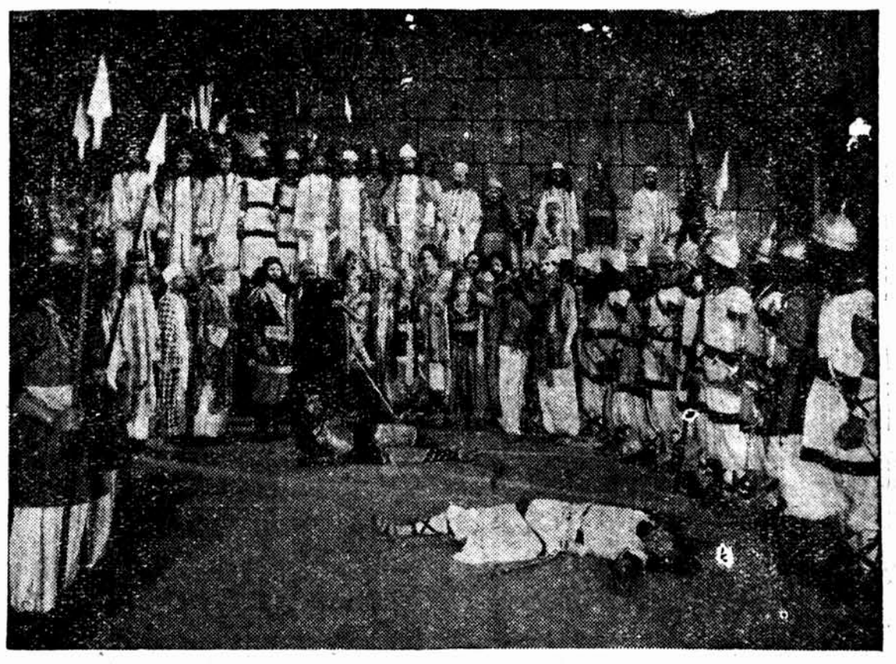
The 'Jirga' then left to arrange the dispersal of the hostile 'lashkars' in the neighbourhood of Khapak pass and elsewhere as preliminary to the holding of the second 'Jirgah' with the political officer for the final peace settlement. These 'lashkars' recenly consisted almost entirely of Afghan tribesmen from villages in the outlying Mohmand country west of Durand Line and who had been arriving in the Khapak neighbourhood in large numbers for some days before October 2 under the influence of the fanatical Mullahs who told them that their territory was threatened. The presence of these tribesmen who have no direct concern in the negotiations between the Government and the Upper Mohmands has hitherto been the chief obstacle to the speedy conclusion of peace. On October 3, the troops engaged in protecting the labour on road were again fired on and returned fire.

LASHKARS DISPERSED

The latest reports are to the effect that the 'Jirgah' has been successful in procuring the dispersal of the hostile lashkars. It may be mentioned that the 'Jirgah' brought in a number of wounded and that the Government policy throughout the operations has been that laid down in the proclamation to the Mohmands. An incident like the one happened on September 29 is unavoidable occasionally in the frontier hostilities.

The situation in Malakand is now completely peaceful. Action is being taken against Mohmands and it had a very salutary effect on the potential hostile element such as Utam Khel whose contingent headed by the notorious Faghfurkhan returned to their homes sometime back.

The situation in Dir is also satisfactory. The leader of the anti-Nawab faction among the Pianda Khels has taken refuge in the Peshawar District while Alamzab Khan is reported to have lost all hopes of regaining Jandol.



"Desh Deepak" (Wadia Movietone) a forthcoming release.

TWO FUNDAMENTAL DEFECTS

Sir G. Madgaonkar On B. S. P. Bill

POONA, Oct. 5.

"Government have physically a giant's strength. We are disarmed and physically helpless. But not to multiply instances, let the Prohibition Act in the United States prove that the best of legislation with the best of intentions will fail, if even to substantial minority it does not commend itself."

Thus observes Sir Govind Madgaonkar, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, in the course of a supplementary statement, apropos the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Bill passing its first reading in the Council.

"The gap between the wide generality of persons to whom the language of the Bill as now framed can apply, and wide powers in the Executive over person and property without Judicial procedure or check." These are, according to Sir Govind, the two fundamental defects still remaining. Sir Govind feels that there is still time for Government and the people's representatives to see that the new Law is "so defined and restricted as not to be Democles' sword, capable of being used to check liberty of opinion and action, or threaten liberty or property of law-abiding citizens."

Concluding, he appeals to the Councillors to so act that their children feel proud of them, and will have not to hang their heads down in shame.—United Press.

The Government of Bombay have re-appointed Mr. Manohardas Kauramal, zamindar, Nawabshah, to be a non-official member of the Provincial Agricultural Research Committee till the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC CONCERT

Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, the well-known Indian musician, will give a concert to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Forbes Gujarati Hall, near Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

To-morrow (Monday) being the Dashera Day, Mr. Abdul Karim will give another concert at 4-30 p.m. at the same place.

MUSICAL PARTY AT KHAR

There will be a musical party under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban South Indian Society at 4 P. M. to-day at the C. K. P. Hall, Linking Road, Khar by Shrimati Luxmi 'alias' Mrs. Narayan Iyer of Trivandrum accompanied by Mr. Parthasarthy Iyengar with violin and Mr. Mani Iyer with Tabla.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

A debate will be held in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Griha, 264, Charni Road, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

The subject is "Is marriage the source of evil in modern life?"

Prizes will be awarded to the best speakers from among College or High School Students.

Police Ban On Labour Leader

An order under the Emergency Powers Act, has been served on Mr. Sawalram Gopal Patkar, a Labour leader directing him not to leave the city and Island of Bombay without the previous permission of the Police Commissioner, and to report to the Kalachowki Police every day between 1 and 3 p.m.

The order further retrains him from taking part in any Labour or similar activities, or associating with persons connected with such movements, or writing any articles to the press in furtherance of such movements.

Alleged Defamation

THREE COMPLAINTS FILED AGAINST EDITORS & PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three complaints of alleged defamation against two Bombay editors were filed to-day before Sir Hormuzdiyar Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Two of the complaints were against Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, Editor, Printer, and Publisher of the "Bombay Samachar" and the third was against Mr. Manilal I. Desai, Editor of "Viswa Darshan." The Magistrate ordered summons to be issued in the first two cases, and ordered a search warrant besides summons in the third case.

The first two complaints were filed on behalf of Nathia Padmaji, brother of Dharmi of Shirohi State, and Kanayalal Daulatram Vaidya, a journalist.

TWO CASES OF ALLEGED DEFAMATION

In the first case, which against Mr. Sorabji Kapadia and Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Editor of the "Indian States Bulletin," it was alleged that Mr. Kapadia published in the 14th volume of the "Bombay Samachar" weekly, an article purporting to have been written by the Chief Minister of the Shirohi State, in which defamatory statements are alleged to have been made against Nathia Padmaji, Dharmi and their uncle. It was further alleged that the said article's English manuscript was supplied to Mr. Kapadia by Mr. J. D. Jenkins.

In the second case, Mr. Kanayalal Daulatram Vaidya, a journalist, charges Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Mathradas Madhyaprantvala with defamation. It was alleged that an article was published in the Hindi columns of the "Bombay Samachar," which contained defamatory statements against a Hindi weekly, named "Akhand Bharat," of which the complainant is the printer and publisher.

THIRD CASE OF ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

The third complained is filed by Mr. Zaverchand. K Meghani. He charges Mr. Manilal I. Desai, Editor, and Mr. P. M. Desai, the printer and publisher of "Viswa Darshan" with having publisned defamatory statements regarding him in connection with his marriage.

COTTON BLAZE AT

Damage Of About Rs. 200,000

About 2,700 bales of cotton belonging to C. Parekh & Co., were involved in a big fire at Jackeria Bunder, Sewri, on Saturday at 5 p.m.

The damage is estimated at about Rs. 2,00,000.

The fire was noticed by a watchman on duty. He communicated with the fire brigade and they sent out 10 engines from the various stations.

The fire was brought under control within an hour.

The cause of the fire is not known.

THE PULSE SPECIALIST WELL-KNOWN IN THE EAST

BISHAG RATNA PANDIT **E. S. GOPAN**

He will read your pulse and tell your disease. He has been visiting Bombay for the last ten years and has treated several thousands sucressfully.

GUARANTEED TREATMENT in cases of DIABETES, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, PILES, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION VENEREALS, DYSPEPSIA, MENSTRUAL DISORDERS STERILITY, etc.

SEE HIM IN PERSON

AT BOMBAY. Another 3 Days More upto 8th Oct. 1935.
At THE EMPIRE HINDU HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Between 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.

From 10th to 19th October at Hyderabad and Secunderabad (Dn.)

TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., MADRAS.
Local Stockists:—THE POPULAR PHARMACY, Lamington Road and Branches.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER UPHELD

Plea Of "Misunderstood By Court" Rejected In Gambling Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, October 4.

The defence plea that the trial court had misunderstood what the accused stated in Hindustani, to be an admission of guilt in a gambling case was turned down yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, who attached no value to the appellant's argument that "the Magistrate might have been under an honest misapprehension as to the purpose of what the appellant said when he was asked as to whether he pleaded guilty to the charge or not."

Gayaprasad Namratan Pandit, of Ghatkopar, the appellant, was convicted on "his own plea of guilty" by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, on September 4 last for keeping a common gaming house and receiving betting slips on cotton figures, and was sentenced to 15 days' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 1 1|2 months' additional labour.

However, the appellant came in appeal on the allegation that he had not really pleaded guilty to the charge, but the Magistrate misunderstood him and hence the plea of guilty was wrongly recorded by the trial court.

Understands Hindi

The Resident Magistrate, whose report was called for, stated that the accused did plead guilty to the charge brought against him. The accused made his statement in Hindustani, and he (the Magistrate) "does understand the language perfectly well".

The Magistrate further stated in his report that the affidavits made by Baijnath and Ramnarayan were false; Baijnath is a co-accused in a case of rioting, and Ramnarayan according to his information, is a "regular gambler".

The appellant's pleader Mr. C. T. Randive admitted that he had a regard for the Magistrate, having no imputation to make against him, and said that the appellant would have no objection even if that case be directed to be retried by the same magistrate. Thus he showed that he had absolute confidence in the sense of fairness and justice of the Magistrate.

Accused's Intention

The Sessions Judge did not attach any value to the appellant's argument regarding honest misapprehension of the Magistrate. Applying immediately for a copy of the judgment was also no good argument, said the Sessions Judge, because the intention of the appellant might be of appealing against the severity of sentence.

"It is impossible for me to place any reliance on the affidavits of two persons, who appear to be friends of the accused or his partisans", added the Judge.

Taking into consideration that the Resident Magistrate of Kurla is an experienced officer and his sense of fairness is admitted by the appellant's pleader the Sessions Judge holding that the appellant was rightly convicted, and in view of a previous conviction the sentence was not at all too severe dismissed the appeal.

Mr. C. T. Randive, Advocate, appeared for the appellant, and Rao Bahadur B. H. Shringarpure, Public Prosecutor, for the Crown.

Criminal offences have more than doubled in Japan in seven years, according to police statistics

The total of 700,000 such offences in 1926 had risen to 1,600,000 by 1934. But the number of murders has not increased.

Still Time To Save Liberty Under E. P. A.

Sir Govindrao Madgaokar Appeals For Co-operative Effort In Select Committee

Sir G. D. Madgaokar writes:—

Indulgence in personalities is a question of taste, but is out of place, to my mind, at least in the discussions on public matters.

The Bill first saw the light of day on September 20th, and it was only on September 28th that it was announced by Government as fixed for discussion on September 30th. The time to procure and to study the Act and the proceedings of the Council in 1932 was short.

I waited till the last moment in the vain hope that some person better fitted than I am, would warn the public of its dangers. And it was only when no one appeared that I reluctantly decided, that it was my duty to emerge from retirement amidst my roses and my cabbages and to step into the breach. Let this be my apology for an intrusion and for the many faults of matter and of manner in my letter.

To the "Europeans" of Bombay City and their representative and his standpoint of European trade an apology is likewise due. The liberty of the citizen, that a man's home is his castle, and the principles of British criminal jurisprudence are not on their list of imports into India. They are for home consumption alone. Theirs is the spirit of Mr. Baldwin's negrophobe Colonel, and they naturally endorse his policy that India must be and must ever remain economically a market and therefore politically a dependency, with the necessary corollary of legislation of this kind in the interest of their trade and as a safeguard against boycott.

From their point of view it is presumption on my part to follow Mr. Baldwin's dictum that "vigilance is the price of liberty." But that an Indian with a vote, who addresses his countrymen in general and his representatives in the Council in particular on a Bill under discussion is to the European unfair action from "outside"! One lives and learns.

Two Fundamental Weaknesses

Brushing aside as irrelevant the question of my merits and demerits and turning to those of the Bill itself, let me first applaud the courage and statesmanship of Government in now agreeing to limit the duration of the Bill to three years. But unfortunately the two fundamental weaknesses of the Bill still remain, viz. the gap between the wide generality of the persons to whom the language of the Bill as now framed can apply and the three classes said to be aimed at, but not specifically mentioned or defined, and, secondly, the wide powers in the Executive over person and property without judicial procedure or check.

Every fair-minded person or lawyer will agree that without in the least questioning the good faith of the Executive and of their actions, their mere assurance as to the future, that action will be restricted to these three classes, is in law quite inadequate to fill up the gap. It is of the essence of the penal law, and the law-abiding citizen mus for his own protection insist, that the offence be clearly defined and proved in open Court under judicial process before a disinterested Judge.

MUST BE DEFINED.

Accepting the principle of the Bill in the light of the success of Government on the first reading, I assume that the criminal law needs to be strengthened against subversive attempts. But it is still for Government to define these attempts. There is still time for Government and our representatives to co-operate and put their heads together in select committee or otherwise, so that the new law, while it is adequate to check or to punish such attempts, is also so defined and restricted as not to be a Damocles' sword capable of being used to check liberty of opinion and of action or threaten the liberty or the property of the law-abiding Again, without casting the least aspersion on any branch of the administration, I should respectfully ask Government to realise this feeling of insecurity in our breasts.

In a matter of this gravity there is no room for false pride or for passion or for pose and no question on either side of prestige or victory or war mentality and the like. Government have physically the giant's strength; we are disarmed and physically helpless. But, not to multiply instances, let the Prohibition Act in the United States prove that the best of legislation with the best of intentions will fail, if even to a substantial minority it does not commend itself.

Will Alienate Public Sympathy.

Such a penal law, imposed even by a majority in the Council, will not work easily. Doubts will arise in the public mind and, as in Russia, Italy and Germany, public sympathy will be, not with the accuser but with the accused.

Difficulties Of Future

The difficulties in the present and the near future, economic difficulties with the depression and political difficulties with the new constitution, with its cumbrous and complicated machinery and safeguards, whether for British commerce or minorities, its checks and its counter-checks and India's reaction to it—these and other clouds are patent to the observant eye. They are not to be dispersed, I fear, either by cannon under material law or by empty talk of good-will or attempts to take advantage of our unfortunate divisions by playing off in turn one community against another, untouchables against touchables, non-Brahmins against Brahmins, Muslims against Hindus.

It will need the united strength of us all and of Government if India is to emerge successfully through the difficult times ahead. And I for one would regard with dismay the prospect of another struggle. The last has left enough loss and bitterness behind. But as an Indian, anxious for Swaraj, and as a loyal subject of the Crown, which, all said and done, divides us the least, I would give a great deal to see that Mr Baldwin's period of two generations for the possible loss of India is prolonged indefinitely as far as the best efforts of all honest and self-respecting Indians, desirous of reconciling loyalty with patriotism and Empire with nationality can achieve.

Duty First.

But the task is not rendered any the easier by crude Bills of this character and by action, to quote the Poona Correspondent of an English paper, such as "a Government whip cracking on Muslims and Non-Brahmins, who usually support it to the limit."

Let Your Children Be Proud

I have not the privilege of being a Muslim or a Non-Brahmin but am a mere countryman of theirs who feels pained and humiliated at such whip and its use. I have no power over them or over anyone else and no influence or claim save my affection and my concern for their welfare. I seek neither votes nor office. I do not desire even to judge my countrymen of any community.

Let them calmly consider their own duty by this Bill in the light of their creed and their caste, and let them so act that their children will feel proud of them and will not have to hang their heads down in shame, this is the utmost extent of my prayer.

CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE

Series Of Meetings To Do Propaganda

The publicity officer of the special Conference of Bombay Congressmen has issued the following:—

The work of the conference has been going on briskly, many Congressmen have evinced keen interest both in discussing the issues placed before the conference and in making it a great success.

The Convening Committee now that the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations are over, has already launched a series of propaganda meetings in the various wards of the city. We must make the issues before the conference live and burning. We must rouse in public the intensity of interest on them that their importance demands. We must acquaint the public with the vital urgent importance of the issues.

Every Congressman must feel it his duty to participate and help in this attempt at the much needed clarification and elucidation.

Delegates passes are available at our office: Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House. We earnestly hope every Congressman will, not only enrol himself as delegate, but will enrol others also without the least delay.

MARJORIE OFFICER CASE POSTPONED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The case in which Miss Marjorie Officer claims maintenance for her child from Teherbhai Ghulamhussain, a Bohra youth, which was to have been heard to-day, stands postponed to Saturday, October 12 at the Magagaon Court.

Rs. 500

Thirty Seven Lucky Numbers for the month of

September

will be published in the Issue of

Sunday

13th October

DROP OF 8 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Downward Trend In Crossrates

FIRM TONE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat And Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, Oct. 5.

On Saturday cross-rates ruled easy.

N. Y. COTTON EASY

The New York cotton market staged a poor show to-day and prices closed easy.

GOLD AND SILVER FIRM

London gold and silver ruled firm.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED UNCHANGED

Wheat was steady and linseed unchanged. Jute and rubber were steady.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The tone was firm in New York Stock Exchange.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct. 5.

Previous closing	11.10
To-day's opening	11.04
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	11.02
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Previous closing	6.15
To-day's opening	6.15
	Unchanged.
To-day's closing	6.16
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 215

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 5.

Political news abroad tightened the attitude of the operators in the New York cotton market which staged rather a poor show in the initial stage. Trading in the market option opened at 11.05 i.e., 6 points lower than the previous closing. After some time however prices gradually rose on better Liverpool but the rise was not materialised as interest was lacking and prices touched the lowest 11.02 i.e., 8 points down which was the closing rate.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 5.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.04/11.03) 10.95/10.94
January (11.08/11.07) 10.96/10.95
March (11.14/11.13) 11.05/11.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American October (6.19) 6.22
American December (6.11) 6.14
Egyptian October (8.22) 8.28
Egyptian November (8.25) 8.23

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 215-4 and Rs. 217 at night. The rate at 10.45 p.m. was Rs. 215-12 with New York closing futures 8 points down.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 5.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

Buy entirely Colourless and absolutely Harmless DAVE'S Best Indian SWEETS. No colourings, nor artificials. 100 per cent. purity Guaranteed.

DAVE SWEET MART
GRANT RD. & DADAR, BOMBAY.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 5.

Previous closing	4.89 1/8
To-day's opening	4.88 3/4
To-day's closing	4.88 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 5.

Previous closing	4.89 9/16
To-day's opening	4.89 1/8
To-day's closing	4.88 13/16
Difference	—.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 5.

Previous closing	74.37
To-day's opening	74.34
To-day's closing	74.26
Difference	—.11

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 5.

London exchanges opened easy with sterling dollar at 4.89-1/8 and gradually sagged to 4.88-15/16.

Franc opened at 74.34. There was not much doing and the rate fell to 74.26.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 5.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 9/16d	29 5/8d.
Forward	29 11/16d	29 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 5.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-11 1/2) £7-2-2.

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 5.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent.) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 5.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.61 1/2) 5.60 3/8.
New York on Bombay (37.06) 36.97
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4.
London on Shanghai (1-6 9/16) 1-6 5/8.
London on Milan (60.37) 60.03.
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/32.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 69/2, 69/3 and 69/7, business was sluggish and prices declined closing at 68/12, 68/14 and 69/3.

Gold opened at Rs. 35/6/9, 35/7 and 35/7/9 steady and closed at Rs. 35/7/9, 35/8 and 35/8/9.

News has been received in Baroda that one Abdulla, clerk of the Baroda post office at Cutch Mandvi, who had escaped with thousands of rupees worth insured covers and subsequently arrested has been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 5000 kors.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 78-3/4 and March 75. Business was rather restricted in the absence of less speculative interest.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 5.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.06-1/2. Prices advanced on commission house buying and strength of markets abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 5.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£221 1/2 buyers. No sellers. Irregular) closed.
Linseed (£18 5/8 buyers £18 11/16 sellers. Strong.) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/2) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India brought. Speculators sold. Market quiet."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0.10) 0.10
Indian Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 3/4) 2-3 3/4

JUTE

October-November New Crop (£18 5/8 sellers) £18 5/8 paid and value.
Dunlop October (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.
Lightning October (£18 3/4 sellers) £18 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 13/16 paid and value) 5 7/8 paid and value.
Jan.-Mar. (6 paid and value) 6 1/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November (£13 1/4 nominal) £13 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata October (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	5	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	5	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	5	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	5	3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	4	3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	4	3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	4	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	11	3
Wheat May	4	10	0
Linseed May	7	4	6

The tone was quiet.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Moderate selection was sold well. Series now closed with best merinos 5 per cent dearer. Other was from par to 7-1/2 per cent lower.

Greasy Lower (0-8 1/2) 0-8.
Greasy Higher (1-6 1/2) 1-7.
Scoured Lower (1-0) 1-2.
Scoured Higher (2-1) 2-4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 5.

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol. 45 1/2) dol. 45 5/8.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 20 3/4) dol. 22.
U. S. Steel Common (dol. 43 5/8) dol. 43 3/4.
U S Steel Preference (dol 110 1/4) unquoted.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Discounts Harden

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

MONEY MARKET.—The general desire to leave sterling was demonstrated by continued appreciation of dollar but the outbreak of hostilities in Abyssinia was considered less upsetting than continued uncertainty and movement now tending to subside. Discounts after early steadiness tended to harden in sympathy with yesterday's unexpectedly large increase in treasury bill allotment rate due to unpopularity of January maturity.

Wall Street opened firm.

"THE FROG POND"

(By JAMNADAS DWARKADAS).

The Pupil's Own School deserves thanks and congratulations of Bombay for staging successfully one of the finest playlets last Thursday evening. It has been customery for school authorities to have one or two shows staged during the year.

It may be said without any exaggeration that the laudable efforts made by the children of the Pupil's Own School stands as the finest hitherto made by any school. Not only that, but also professionals, especially on the Gujarati stage, would do well to imitate the artistic simplicity which was the prominent characteristic of the show.

SIMPLE STORY

A very simple story showing in a very effective manner the tyranny of the so-called custodians of religion who have made of religion a business. They are as ruthless, if not more, as the businessman who has no compunction in exploiting and playing upon the credulity and ignorance of the untutored for enriching their pockets. Even the Ruler charged with guarding the destinies of his people is not immune from coming under their clutches. So much so that he has no hesitation is sending away from his State a few highly sensitive persons who revolt against the idea so horrid in its results. The whole plot is revealed in a beautiful though simple manner, and it must be said to the credit of those who played the various parts that they did so very successfully.

EXQUISITE DANCE BY GIRLS.

The dresses were very artistic, and the decorations simple but pleasing to the eye, without any trace of ugliness in them. The feature of the show was the dances by the girls, grown up as well as the small ones. I scarcely remember to have seen, at any rate by amateurs, so complicated and suggestive dances so exquisitively and effectively expressed on the stage. Despite the simultaneous movement of the feet, of the hands, of the fingers, of the neck and of the eyes there was hardly any occasion when the harmony and the rhythm were not maintained. The collective effect was very delightful.

The orchestra did its work remarkably well and the little girl who sang her songs without accompaniment deserves to be congratulated.

NASIK BAN EXTENDED

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday extended the order under Section 144 of C.P.C. (promulgated by the District Magistrate of Nasik, originally on 29th April, 1935 and extended again subsequently upto 9th October 1935) for a further period of two months from Oct 10, 1935.

This has reference to a dispute between caste Hindus and so-called Untouchables regarding the participation in the procession of the idol of Kala Ram in connection with Ram Navami festival.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 5

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 221 for Broach A-M delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 219/12. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 220/8, but as soon as the demand was satisfeid, there was increased long long liquidation which in the absence of any support depressed prices to Rs. 218/8. The market was quiet at this level as Prime Minister Baldwin's speech indicated no action in the near future. The market was quiet but steady at this level. Quotations at 1-30 p.m. were as under:—

Liverpool market opened unchanged and the local market was steady at Rs. 218/12. Later on Liverpool market was 4 points down and there was some realising in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	216 12
Oomra D/J.	198 0 0
Bengal D/J	150 12 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5

Bengal Superfine	173
Bengal Fine	168
Bengal F.G.	165
Sindh-Punjab Fine	168
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	165
Wardha-Hingt	224/226
Nagpur Savner	224/226
Pundhurna	218/220
Yeotmal	218/220
Arvi	218/220
Ellichpur	218/220
Berar	218/220

DESHRA HOLIDAY

All markets in the city will remain closed on Monday, the 7th instant on account of Deshra Holiday. The cotton market will remain open from 12 to 3 p.m.

Khamgaon	218/220
Mulkapur	218/220
Khandesh	215
Jalna/Sailu	212/214
Burwah Sanavad	218/220
Broach Fine	244
Punjab/American	244/249
Punjab/American mix	229/234
Cambodia	294
Cambodia 2nd crop	259/264
Compta Good	264/269
Bagalkot	249/254
Western	249/259
Kampala	357
Busoga	354
Jinja	343
New Manza	331

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

In full-pressed Bales.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	212	1,497
Central India	196	1,520
Barsi and Nagar	238	881
Berar	202	1,073
Central Provinces	...	422
Total Oomras	848	5,393
Dholera	1 09	2,755
N.-W. Provinces	96	1,021
Rajputana	147	1,983
Sind-Punjab	47	4,061
Broach	...	476
Coompta and Dharwar	...	861
Westerns Northerns	6	1,211
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	1,375
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African		20,170
Total	1,944	[illegible]

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 3rd Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	410	20,058
Japan and China	2,412	45,921
Coast Ports	6	1,760
Up-country by Rail	...	15,063
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	22,243
Total	2,828	114,045

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Cwts.
Wheat	240
Linseed	17,373
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	235
Gingellyseed	402
Groundnuts	1,992
Castorseed	326
Rice	24,047
Myrabollams	963
Cottonseed	3,554
Gram	3,736
Joowar	849
Barley	108
Bajree	405
	Tons
Coal	857

GOLD & SILVER

Active Buying And Covering

Bombay, Oct 5

The local bullion market was very active to-day with improved buying and covering by shorts. Silver market opened at Rs. 69 declined to Rs. 68/12 on long liquidation but there being active demand prices rapidly advanced to Rs. 69/8. At this level there was again realising and prices declined to Rs. 69/3.

The gold market was very firm and prices registered a sharp rise of annas 2 to Rs. 35/7/6.

London gold market was firm and prices yesterday advanced to £7-1-11 1/2. New York Spot silver prices were unchanged but Montreal silver futures recorded a rise of 30 to 50 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-6 1/2 to-day with an uncertain tendency London market was 1/16d higher to-day

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	68	13	6
Aso delivery	66	14	0
Aso Tejimandi	1	6	0
Kartak delivery	69	2	0
Kartak Tejimandi	3	1	0
Ready gold	35	7	3
Aso delivery	35	7	6
Aso Tejimandi	0	4	0
Kartak delivery	35	7	9
Kartak Tejimandi	0	11	0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct 5

B C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct May.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 274 1/4

Banks selling T T 272 1/4

Banks buying T T 269 1/2

PARIS

Banks selling D D 557

Banks buying D D 567

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 1/2

Banks buying T T 77 1/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 138 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 104

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.89 4th instant

Hongkong/London 2/1 5th instant

Shanghai/London 1/6 1/2 5th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/16 5th instant

Java/London 7.23 5th instant

London/Paris 74.37 4th instant

London/Belgium 29.00 4th instant

London/Switzerland 15.04 3/4 4th instant

London/Italy 60.21 4th instant

London/Berlin 12.17 1/2 4th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 4th instant

London/New York 4.89 9/16 4th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.24 1/2 4th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady. Gold £7-1-10 1/2 3rd instant £7-1-11 1/2 4th instant

Silver London Ready 29 7/16 3rd instant 29 9/16 4th instant

Silver London Forward 29 1/2 3rd instant 29 11/16 4th instant

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 3rd instant 65 5/8 4th instant

London discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent 3rd instant 11/16 per cent 4th instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 3rd instant 7/8 per cent 4th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 mos 1 per cent

6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd October 1,903 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 40,238 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 72,910 bales

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Oct 5

The local share bazar displayed very good undertone with improved demand in the cash section. There was scarcity of offerings and prices registered sharp improvement.

B. B. Petrol shares were in keen demand and prices recorded a smart rise to Rs. 4/4. Bombay Trams were done at Rs. 143/12 and Telephone shares changed hands at Rs. 101/4

Shivrajpur shares again marked improvement on persistent buying and buyers paid Rs. 35/4. Another active spot was Alcocks which attracted investors at Rs. 195.

Tata Steel Second Preference shares rose to Rs. 145/8. Government securities also ruled very steady. 3 1/2 per cent changed hands at Rs. 88/12 but later prices declined to Rs. 88/5. Gokak Mills were quoted at Rs 180 and other mills shares were also in fair demand. The market shows signs of confidence.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Oct. 5.

100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bombay Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	716	6
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	213	12
100 Central	240	0
100 Colaba	136	4
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	360	0
1. E. D. Sassoon	0 3	0
100 Finlay	103	2
100 Gokak	180	0
100 Hindustan	1655	0
100 Indore	80	0
100 Kohincor	176	10
100 Khatau	79	6
1000 Morarji	800	0
250 Laxmi	625	0
100 Madhavji	5	0
250 Madras United	40	0
1000 Madhavji	750	0
250 Model	50	0
50 Mysore	95	0
200 New Great	132	8
100 Oosmanshahi	52	8
100 Phoenix	300	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2200	0
50 Simplex	78	12
100 Swadeshi	129	6
100 Swan	83	12
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1270	0
1000 Western	750	0
BANKS		
100 Reserve Bank	116	12
50-100 Baroda	48	12
25-50 Central	31	4
500 Imperial	1458	12
125-500 Im. Con.	352	8
50-100 India	118	0
5 Union	5	5
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	34	6
70 Gwalior	112	8
160 Indian	462	10
40 Katni Def.	1980	0
100 Katni Ord.	357	8
70 Okha	258	2
70 Punjab	23	6
100 Shahabad	490	0
70 United	121	4
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	11	2
15-75 New India	37	8
200 Oriental	4165	0
10-100 Vulcan	6	14
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	146	4
100 Andhra Valley	1552	4
10 Ajmer	10	2
50 Bombay Tram	142	8
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	14
100 Karachi	218	12
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	161	4
1000 Tata Power	1452	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	850	0
100 Amr. Patty	119	0
100 C Province	87	0
100 Dhond Baramati	97	8
100 Gujarat	71	8
100 Mandra Bhon	93	0
100 Pachora Jamner	91	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	89	8
500 Tapty Valley	765	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	35	4
30 Tata Steel Def.	497	8
75 Tata Steel Ord	129	5
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	202	8
50 Belapur Sugar	313	6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 5

3 per cent 1951/54	96/14
3 per cent 1941	101/13
3 1/2 per cent G P N	88/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/12
4 per cent 1943	106/14
4 per cent 1960/70	105
4 1/2 per cent 1955/69	113/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	109/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/8
TAXFREE.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	116/1
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	100/3
CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE.	
4 per cent B P T 1974	101/0
4 per cent M. Deb 1974	101
5 per cent M. Deb 1959	111/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	124
6 per cent K P T 1956	124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/8 and advanced to Rs. 88/14 but later prices declined to Rs. 88/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 150 January 144 March 143 May 139 at Cross Rate 4.89 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 221 Liverpool May 1936 6.16 Rs. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 221 New York May 11.16 Rs. 32 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.89 1/8

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST: Generally fair.

CENTRAL: Generally fair, continued warm.

WEST: Partly cloudy to unsettled, scattered showers.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 4

Broach A/M 1936 opening 216; highest 220 3/4; lowest 215 1/2; closing 220 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 198 1/4; highest 202; lowest 198 1/4; closing 202

Bengal D/J opening 150 1/2; highest 154; lowest 150 1/2; closing 154

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 29 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 12

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of September 1935 was:—

Pig Iron	76,100
Steel Ingots	74,750
Finished Steel	55,800

Production in August was under:—

Pig Iron	77,200
Steel Ingots	76,009
Finished Steel	53,300

150 Bombay Steam	308	12
125 Bombay Burma	372	8
50 Bombay Burma Conty.	124	6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4 2	6
100 Bombay Telephone	100	6
100 Indian Bleaching	100	0
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	525	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	487	8
1000 Port Canning	611	4
15 Scindia	11	12
30 Premier Construction	74	0
25 Tata Oil	16	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley X.D.	1,360	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	297	8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	82	0
5 p.c. Central India	525	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	131	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	137	8
7 1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p.c Tata Hydro	139	6
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1392	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	145	0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	12	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647	8

Baldwin Appeals To Italy To Stay Her Hand

Britain Cannot Refuse To Play Her Part In Europe

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: Oct. 4.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin devoted the bulk of his eagerly-awaited speech at Bournemouth, to Ethiopia, in which he dramatically appealed to Italy even now to refrain from action calculated to make the task of the League Council more arduous. The Premier declared the isolationist school of thought is a most dangerous heresy.

The time may come when events in Europe will have repercussions throughout the whole Empire. We cannot afford—not only nationally, but as an Empire—to refuse to play our part in Europe.

It not only vital interests which dictate our policy but the fulfilment of solemn international pledges. There is no national enemity between Britain and Italy. That we should urge fellow members of the Council of the League to oppose Italy from selfish and mean motives would be repugnant to our national self-respect and would be a matter to which our Government would not lend countenance.

The British Government never intended taking isolated action. This country indignantly rejects the suspicions caused by its sincerity in defending the covenant. It will bode ill for the League if one of its leading members in proclaiming its fidelity to obligations can be held up to suspicion and misrepresentation of those motives.

I trust we have heard the end of this (Cheers).

MR. S. BALDWIN

Collective Security Essential.

Mr. Baldwin regarded collective security as affording Britain greater security than obtainable by any other policy. Our primary necessity is to see peace preserved in Europe and we believe collective security and the League th- best means of preserving peace in Europe, or exercising some measure of control should peace be temporarily broken.

The Premier paid tribute to the unswerving and loyal support we were receiving at Geneva from every representative of the empire and every quarter of the globe.

Let us keep in mind that during the difficult days ahead of the League any action must be taken with the approval and co-operation of all.

Perspective Alters.

Mr. Baldwin denied that Britain did not acquaint Italy of the British point of view in the earliest days of the crisis. "There has been frequent and constant diplomatic contact." It is impossible any longer to pursue the path followed since the war of more practical disarmament than any other European country.

The whole perspective had been altered by the rearming of Germany. He did not look upon Germany or any other country as necessarily a potential enemy, but the presence of another great nation armed alters the European perspective. Dictators were another new factor.

However pacifist in the early stages dictatorships historically tended later to divert attention from domestic difficulties by external adventure. "Under no conceivable circumstances must we feel aerially inferior to anyone within striking distance, nor should it be impossible for our people whatever may happen to be secure in the supply of foodstuffs from overseas.

Rs. 1 LAKH DAMAGES AGAINST TEHSILDAR

Man Who Claims To Be Mehdi Gives Notice To India Secretary

NEW DELHI, October 3.

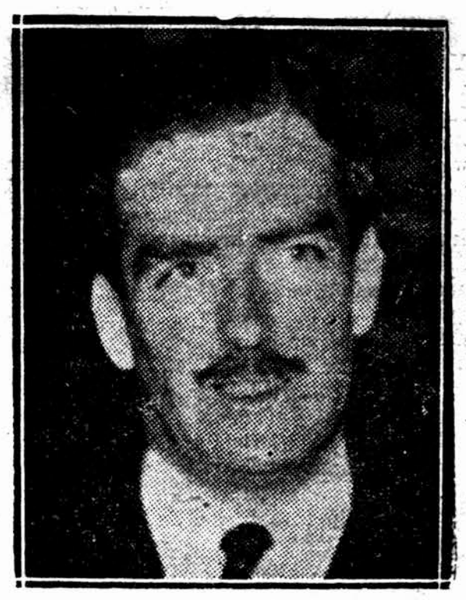
Syed Ashrul Hassan, an octogenarian, who claims to be the last Mehdi and the messenger of God has given a notice to the Secretary of State for India in Council through the District Magistrate, under section 80 of the Criminal Procedure Code claiming damages to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh within two months for an alleged attempt of the local Tehsildar to degrade and insult him on the ground of religious differences and enmity and to put pressure upon him to give up his claim as a Mehdi.

It may be recalled in this connection that the claimant was arrested last year in the Tehsil compound on the basis of a complaint lodged by the Tehsildar himself who is also a second class magistrate, under section 307 I.P.C. The Tehsildar alleged that the accused stood in arrears of income tax and he was arrested in default of payment. When the latter was produced before him he picked up a quarrel with him and then suddenly hurled his knife and stick at the Tehsildar, who, however, had a miraculous escape. The old man was then arrested and challaned under section 307 I.P.C. but the learned Magistrate after a protracted trial acquitted the accused on February 11, on the ground that the prosecution story was altogether unreliable.

The claimant further states that the strange and unlawful procedure adopted for recovery of demand of the income tax department has since been found to be without any just cause and the amount thus realised has been ordered to be refunded by the order of the Income Tax Commissioner, Punjab.—United Press.

MEN WHO WILL TAKE MOMENTOUS DECISION

Senor Salvador de Madariaga (Spain), Chairman of Committee of Five.



Capt. Anthony Eden (Britain).

Colonel Beck (Poland) Foreign Minister.

M. Laval (France), Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Tevfik Rushid Bey (Turkey).

JODHPUR STATE AND FEDERATION

Chief Minister's Mission To Viceroy

JODHPUR, Oct. 4.

Lt. Col. D. M. Field, the Chief Minister to the Government of Jodhpur has gone to Simla.

His visit is, it is understood, in connection with some political discussion with the Viceroy regarding the entry of the State into the Federation Scheme, and and the problem of restoration of Umerkot of Sind.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

ITALIANS OCCUPY 2 POSTS

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 5.

(19-10 hrs.)

An official statement made at 4 p.m. says, Italians occupied the posts at Wageta and Enguela with numerous dead. Italians arrived a few miles from Adigrat which is still in our hands.—Reuter.

BAN ON SHAHIDGUNJ "DICTATOR"

Telegraphic Orders From Bhawalpur State

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

Pir Jamiatalishah "dictator" of the Shahidgunj agitation, 'en route' to Bahawalpur in the course of his tour received telegraphic orders from Bahawalpur prohibiting his entry into the state territory. The Pir's followers at Bahawalpur who have made elaborate arrangements for his reception are reported to have staged a demonstration with such vehemence that the police and state military were called out to deal with the disturbances which, however, passed off without incident.—A. P.

TWO CRUSHED UNDER DEBRIS

KARACHI, Oct. 5.

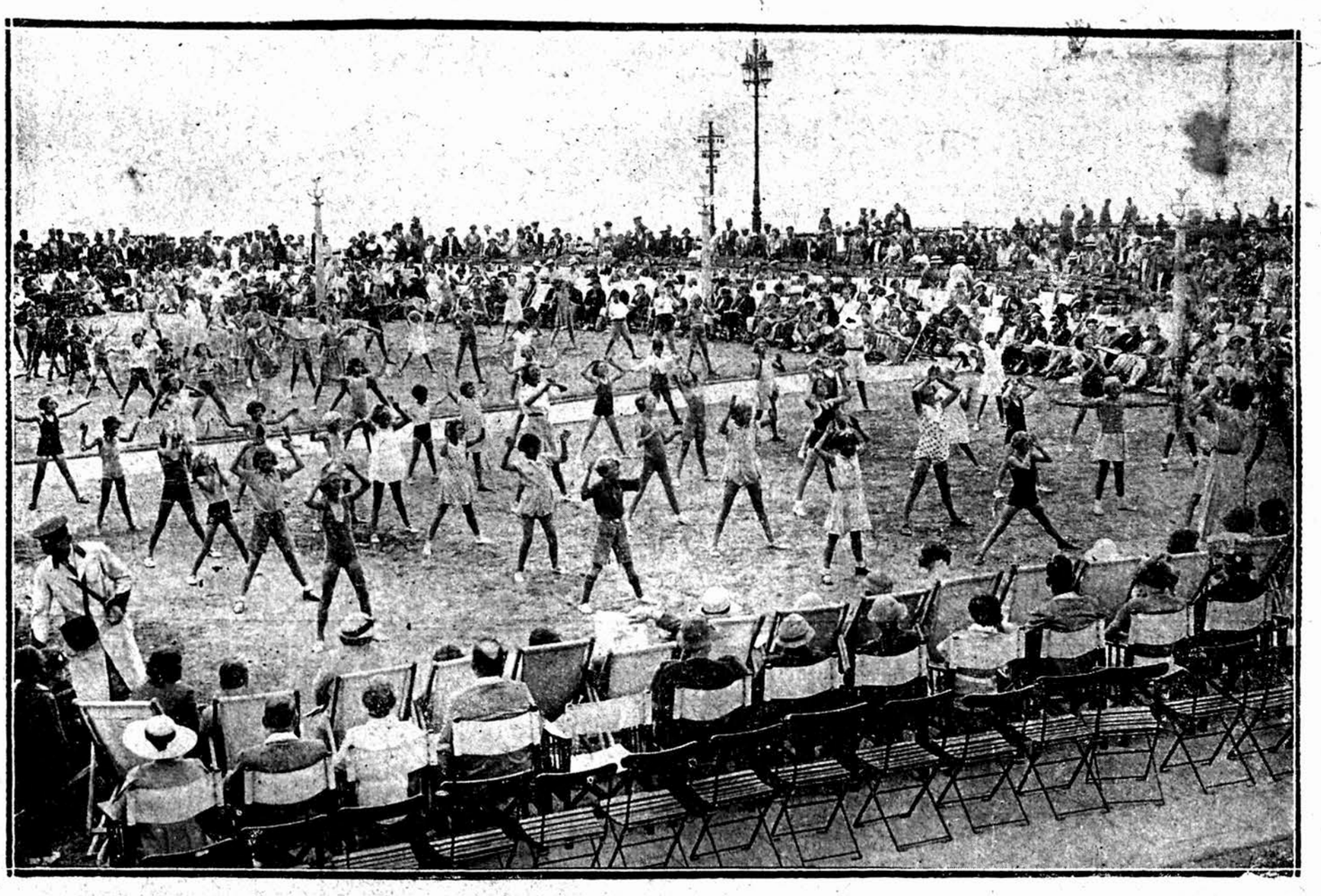
Following collapse of a dilapidated wall in Tul six persons were entombed. Four persons were, however, extricated, while two perished.—United Press.

New Canoe For Oscar Speck

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Herr Oscar Speck, German Canoeist who is now here has received information that a new canoe for his voyage to Australia has been despatched from Hamburg by steamer. He leaves for Cocoanada on Sunday in his present canoe which is somewhat damaged and there he expects to take delivery of the fresh canoe in a fortnight.—United Press.

HELPING VISITORS TO KEEP FIT

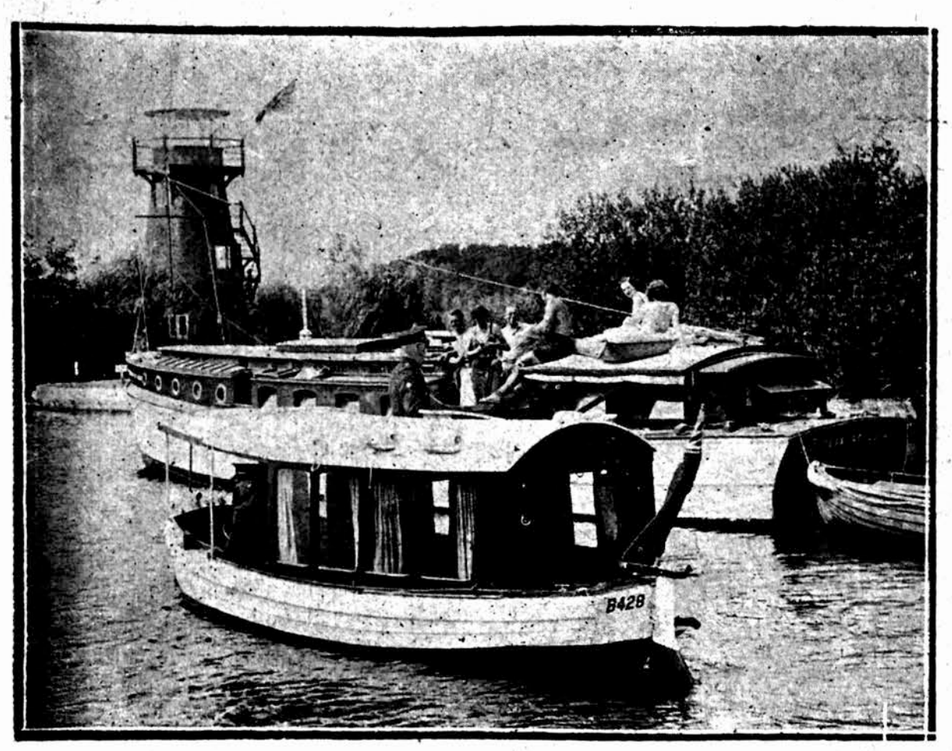


Ample facilities are provided by authorities at Eastbourne for visitors to get fit during their stay. They have enlisted the services of well-known physical culturists to teach the public of all ages and both sex the art of keeping fit.

Miss Karuna Kanta Gupta, M.A., who has been appointed Lecturer of History in the Dacca University. This is the first time that a lady has been appointed to the post in the University.

Justice Venkatasubba Rao, Member of the Indian Delimitation Committee.

The keen interest taken by German Women in exercise and sports is shown by this picture of girls learning to perform somer saults.



Numerous complaints having reached Police of scanty dress of some visitors to Norfolk Broads, Police-patrol has been established to censor dress of visitors. Photo shows police-patrol passing a jolly yacht party.

In the final programme of three-day America-Japan dual swimming contest at Tokyo, Japan's relay quartette, composed of (left to right) Negami, Yusa, Ishiharada and Makino, shattered all records for the 800-meter relay with a time of 8 minutes 52.2 seconds, replacing the world mark, established by the Japanese team at the last Olympics at Los Angles, of 8 minutes 58.4 seconds.

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(SUNDAY EDITION)

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